INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1088

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INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.

VOL. XVIII NO. 23.— BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

NEW CHAPTER IN INDIAN HISTORY.

Bombay's Rally To Nation's Call.

MAMMOTH MEETING & MILE-LONG PROCESSION.

Citizens Pledge To Stand By Congress Resolve.

"RED FLAG" FOLLOWERS RUSH PLATFORM.

With the sublime blessings of Heaven pouring down in the form of smiling sunshine, dawned the Great Day of Independence—the day that will go down to India's unborn generations as the important landmark in the history of India's National Freedom. It was, indeed, a unique day in every respect. Those of us who have had the good fortune of seeing this Great Day universally observed throughout the length and breadth of India in all solemnity and with perfect traditional ceremony, will never forget the most imposing manifestations of full-blooded patriotism that fired the heart of every true Indian worth the name, no matter to whatever community he belonged, whatever religion he professed and whatever creed he held. One unmistakeable feature of the occasion was, that every-day differences, political communal or otherwise, were sunk and happily merged into that one supreme feeling of National Unity which this great occasion demanded.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

It seemed as if a new spirit was born in India—a spirit that would lead this country on to Victory and Freedom.

WIDESPREAD PROPAGANDA FOR CELEBRATIONS.

For over a week, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, all the District Congress Committees in the city, the Bombay Youth League and a number of other organisations had carried on a hurricane propaganda explaining to people the method and manner in which the Independence Day was to be celebrated. Scores of meetings were held at various centres where huge public audiences were addressed on the significance of the Day. The whole programme of the day arranged by the B. P. C. C. according to the instructions of the Working Committee and the President of the Congress, was extensively placarded throughout the city by means of wall posters which were printed in all the principal languages of the city and exhibited in all prominent places. Thousands of leaflets giving instructions as regards the observance of the Day were distributed broadcast in the city by the B.P.C.C. and the District Congress Committees. Extensive propaganda work was done by the Bombay Youth League among the youths, especially among the students of schools and colleges.

QUOTA OF FAIR SEX.

The organisatons of women were actively working during the last few days so that the women of the city should effectively participate in the Day's celebrations.

On the Independence Day, the city had put on a perfect holiday appearance. Several important centres were gaily decorated with national flags, buntings and festoons. Especially the route through which the afternoon procession was to pass was elaborately decorated. Bhuleshwar and Girgaum areas were vying with each other in activity and enthusiasm. In these areas the tri-coloured National Flag was flying from a number of houses. Even orthodox people regarded the day as an auspicious day. Hindus worshipped the Flag in the morning as if it was a "Gudhi"—the auspicious emblem of the new year.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR FLAG LOCKETS.

Khaddar caps and dresses must have been sold in thousands. The Hindustani Seva Dal found it a taxing job to supply the extraordinarily heavy demand for the national flag lockets which they had prepared specially for the occasion and which were sold in the city at a cheap price of one anna for each. The Khaddar depots in the city have been busy during the last several days preparing national flags of all sizes and descriptions Thousands of these flags must have been sold on the Independence Day and especially on its eve. The B. P. C. C. and the district Congress Committees had prepared a large number of flags for the procession.

SILLY RUMOURS BELIED.

The persistent rumours regarding the likelihood of disturbances had not in the least quenched the indefatiguable ardour of the people. It had perhaps added to the importance of the occasion a sense of curiosity which was in its turn responsible for the larger crowds that were attracted to the morning functions. Since early morn, the police "bundobust" was elaborate. The police force employed to guard the more active areas was superfluous. The important streets and especially junctions through which the processions had to pass were most securely guarded. Small batches of police with long "lathis" in their hands and led by either a Sub-Inspector or a Sergeant were parading through the city silently watching the peaceful celebrations.

C.I.D. MEN AS KHADDARITES!

The situation was not without its humour. It was a pity to see thousands of police on point duty having nothing to do and gazing wonderingly at the demonstrations. The funniest part of the police precaution was that a number of C.I.D. men had perforce to clothe themselves in perfect Khaddar uniform in order to facilitate their admission to the public meetings that were held in the morning immediately after the flag salutation ceremony. They had also to bend their heads before the National Flag and salute it as ceremoniously as the others did. The comic aspect of the situation was heightened when a young Congress volunteer pinned a token flag to the coat of a C.I.D. man at the Congress House compound.

PERFECT ORGANISATION OF VOLUNTEERS.

The organisation of the volunteers on the occasion was as perfect and satisfactory as it could be. All of them were clad in Khaddar uniform. Mr. Meher Ali who captained the volunteers in the processions did his job thoroughly well. Dressed in a khaki-colour khaddar uniform, he made an imposing commander of the national army mobilized for the occasion. The perfect orderliness with which the processions were conducted by the volunteers was an object lesson. All along efforts were not spared to maintain a peaceful atmosphere. It seemed that the people had realized the solemnity of the great occasion.

HOMAGE TO NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

Procession Half A Mile Long.

At the stroke of eight on Sunday morning, Bombay witnessed demonstrations unparalleled in its political history. The Congress House was besieged by tremendous crowds eager to participate in the event which would signalise dawn of a new era in Indian history. The compound was decorated and the tri-coloured National Flags adorned every nook and corner. From early morning men and women of every caste and creed—Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians and Sikhs—poured from all quarters to join the salutation to the national flag. It was not the usual disorderly and undisciplined crowd but an orderly assembly which fully realised the significance of the occasion. At the request of the Youth League Volunteers who were responsible for the perfect arrangements, the elderly and the taller members made room for the "kiddies" who formed the front rank. Women were well represented, and among those present were Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs Sharadaben Mehta, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Shannodevi and others.

HOMAGE TO NATIONAL FLAG.

Five hundred volunteers stood at attention, and the whole gathering observed silence when the clock struck eight and Mrs. Kamaladevi unfurled the Natonal Flag. This was the signal for a demonstration of unrestrained enthusiasm. The cry of "Up, Up, with the National Flag", rent the air. The whole gathering then paid its homage to the National Flag by a grand salute. It was a spontaneous demonstration unmistakably showing Bombay's willingness to follow the Congress lead.

In unfurling the Flag, Mrs. Kamaladevi declared: "On this very solemn and sacred occasion, it seems hardly necessary for me to address you and make you realise the significance of this ceremony that we are celebrating this morning. You see before you the National Flag which stands as the symbol of Freedom, and we, who feel that we are still oppressed by a sense of slavery, can entertain this feeling no more when we have hoisted this Flag aloft and declared not only to the world but to ourselves that we are a free people". (Applause).

"We have had many celebrations before. We have hoisted the National Flag on many a Sunday, but to-day we begin a new era in our history because we have decided to declare Independence not merely in form of a resolution but as the spiritual assertion on the part of millions of people. I trust that every one of you understand fully the weight that is to be attached to the Declaration that we are making to-day, not merely as a paper declaration that will be read out to you but as the inspired expression of a struggling country that has for many centuries been striving to break its bonds, but has at last decided to cast them off, once and for all". (Cries of "Up, Up, with the National Flag".)

A GREAT FIGHT.

"I have already reminded you that it is a demonstration which we have entered into to-day; but it is a great fight that we have entered upon, because, as one of the great leaders reminded us at Lahore, we need great courage to declare freedom but require far greater courage to be really free". (Clamorous applause.)

Following this Mrs. Shannodevi of Jallundar recited a spirited poem, the gist of which was "Awake, Arise, cast off your shackles", the whole audience joining in the chorus.

Mrs. Sharadaben Mehta then addressed the meeting on the significance of the Independence Day. It was a day when they should make a firm resolve that whatever be the consequences they will stand by the Congress and further the cause of Independence.

A Gujerati gentleman then gave a song which meant "We will fall our blood will flow, but our flag will ever fly", in which the crowd heartily joined.

MR. KHADILKAR ON PLEDGE OF INDEPENDENCE.

At this stage, Mr. Khadilkar was seen to enter the compound. He was given a big ovation, and was requested to address the gathering. The National Flag, he said, was the symbol of their aspirations and their resolve not to be satisfied with anything but "complete Independence." By paying homage to the Flag they had taken a solemn pledge to stand by it and to fight for it. They should protect it as zealously as they would protect their honour and self-respect. Mr. Khadilkar said that it was no use merely declaring Independence to be their goal. They should follow that declaration by concrete work; and they should carry out the programme laid before them by the Congress. Above all they should remember that their fight was a purely non-violent one.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao Kowjalgy of Karnataka, also addressing the meeting, exhorted the audience to see that the Flag they had had once hoisted would never be lowered. He asked them fully to realise their responsibilities and be prepared for all sacrifices in the service of that Flag. "We are all servants of this Flag and we must all die in its service", he concluded.

VOLUNTEERS AS GUARDIANS OF "LAW AND ORDDER".

No sooner were the speeches over than the Youth League volunteers who were all the time keeping "law and order" in the crowd, appeared with receipt books for the purpose of enrolling Congress members.

They approached every member of the crowd and succeeded in enrolling a large number of Congress members. At the same time the Congress Secretary of the Girgaum Ward and the younger Youth Leaguers were busy selling national flags printed on a piece of Khaddar. Every one was seen buying these badges, and donning them as an emblem of their faith.

PROCESSION HALF A MILE LONG

The meeting did not disperse but formed itself into a huge procession. Mrs. Kamaladevi and a batch of young women volunteers placed themselves at the head of the procession. Then followed the Youth Leaguers in files of four, and when the whole procession was formed it was over half a mile in length. Bombay had seen many a procession, but never so orderly and so remarkable one. The magnitude of the crowd which had assembled in the Congress House, was only realised when the men formed themselves into files of four and the length of the procession was from one end of the Girgaum Back Road, extending far up to the Lamington Road. It was estimated that at least 10,000 men participated in it, as it proceeded along the prescribed route in Girgaum.

POLICE DISPLAY

The striking thing that was noticeable was the extraordinary precautions taken by the police. At every junction of roads in Girgaum, one was confronted with a display of the police force. Sergeants and Superintendents and Constables with "lathies" were posted.

With the order to "Forward March" given by Mr. Meheralli, the procession commenced its one-hour march. Passing along Lamington Road, Charnie Road, Prarthana Samaj, Opera House, Sandhurst Bridge, French Bridge, via Nariman's House, the procession terminated at Chowpatty after saluting the National Flag once again.

Along the route the procession raised cries of "Long Live Revolution," "Down with Imperialism" and "Up, with National Flag". The procession halted near the Blavatsky Lodge and cried "Down with Liberals" and "Down with Moderates."

MR. NARIMAN'S GREETINGS FROM SICK-BED.

There was an impressive demonstration before Mr. Nariman's residence. When the procession approached the place, Mr. Nariman who has not yet recovered from illness, was seen at the window waving a National Flag. The youths responded to the greetings and cried of "Long Live Independence" which reverberated throughout the area.

Without a single untoward incident, the procession terminated at Chowpatty at 10-30 a.m.

WE WILL TAKE OUR SHARE IN COUNTRY'S FIGHT.

—:o:—

Bombay Women's Resolve.

"We must show that we women are next to none in our zeal for national service" said a speaker at a public meeting of the women of Bombay held in the Jinnah Hall on Sunday afternoon in celebration of the "Independence Day". Mrs. Kamladevi Jawaharlal Nehru who presided did not make a speech saying that it was not the time for words but for action. The meeting was largely attended.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the first speaker, declared that the 26th of January 1930 would remain a red-letter day in the political history of India. He fully explained the implication of the Independence resolution passed at the Lahore Congress. The country should not merely be satisfied with the declaration of Independence but should assist the Congress in carrying out its programme and destiny of India [illegible] the hands of the youths [illegible] determined to spread the message of independence they would have advanced the cause of the Congress and brought the country nearer the goal.

TAKE YOUR SHARE IN FIGHT.

Mr. Abbas Tyabji said that the meaning of the independence resolution was that hence-forward, they would not be satisfied with freedom by instalments or freedom that Englishmen wanted them to have. They wanted "Purna Swaraj" and that immediately. He referred to the struggle that the peasants of Bardoli waged against the Government and said that if they wanted independence they should be dominated by the same spirit. In their fight for independence they would have to "Bardolise" the country and in this fight he asked the women to be prepared to join.

Mrs. Shardaben Mehta in a brief but spirited speech asked the women to take their share with men in the political fight in the country. They must show that they were next to none in their zeal for national service She also explained the implications of the independence resolution.

Miss Tulaskar then read the four points which Mahatma Gandhi had asked them to remember in celebrating the "Independence Day".

SUBAS BOSE CONGRATULATED.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta then proposed the following resolution: "This public meeting of the ladies of Bombay held under the auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha congratulate Sjt. Subash Bose, the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and other brave patriots who have been sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment and prays God to give them strength to endure the sufferings and calls upon the youths of the country to heartily welcome the Congress resolution and to obey the mandate."

Mrs. Gangabai Patel seconded.

The meeting commenced and ended with the singing of spirited patriotic songs by ladies.

MARKETS CLOSED.

Most of the markets in the city including the big cloth markets, grain markets, silver and gold markets were closed in the afternoon. A number of shops in Bhuleshwar and Girgaum were also closed. On many of these shops and markets one could see the national flag flying. The orthodox shopkeepers in Zaveri and Marwari Bazars had solemnised the occasion by performing the "Puja" ceremony in their shops. They had kept baskets of flowers ready at hand to shower these on the procession when it would pass that way. These flowers were besmeared with ointment. All the shops in Moti Bazar and Sheikh Memon Street remained entirely closed in the evening. Some of the shopkeepers dealing in Kashmere shawls and kindred articles had displayed their wares in the streets in front of their shops.

YOUTH VOLUNTEERS MUSTER STRONG.

The strength of the volunteer force captained by Mr. Meher Ali went beyond all expectations. By the time the procession started from Congress House no less than a thousand volunteers had enlisted themselves to form the national militia. Even Mr. Meher Ali had to admit that the "response given by the youths of Bombay exceeded even his exaggerated calculation." There was as it were a keen competition among the students of schools and colleges to get themselves enrolled as volunteers on this great national occasion. Besides these, a number of other institutions had sent their own volunteer corps in uniform. The full strength of the volunteers must have gone to several thousands.

Although there were strict instructions from the Working Committee not to approach the police for permits to play band in the processions, there were a number of bands playing in the procession. None of these had obtained the police permit which is ordinarily required for processions. It was feared that the police would create difficulties by insisting on the permits, but nothing of this kind happened. The accompaniment of the band and other instruments of music had added to the magnificence of the procession.

(GRANDEST SIGHT IN MEMORY.

The Independence [illegible] which passed through [illegible] pal thoroughfares [illegible]

(Continued

PROMINENT LEADERS TO BE ARRESTED?

—:o:—

Government's Reported Decision.

The "Hindustan Times" published the following in its Sunday Dak edition:—

It is reliably understood that the Government has definitely decided on a repressive policy and that simultanious arrests may be made on the 26th of prominent leaders in various places all over the country in connection with the Independence Day celebrations.

It is believed that private instructions have been sent out to various provincial heads in this respect, and sensational developments may be expected.

AMERICA HAILS INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

HELP TO NON-VIOLENT STRUGGLE PLEDGED.

Senators' Sympathy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

A large dinner at which Americans and Orientals attended was held under the auspices of the India Independence League, tonight.

The gathering, standing, hailed the Independence Day Resolution, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been cabled to that effect.

Another resolution was passed welcoming Indian determination to free the nationhood, pledging help to non-violent Independence struggle.

Dr. J. T. Sunderland presided. Messrs. C. F. Andrews, Syud Hossain, Tafazz-ul-Hussain Rezmie, League Director, addressed.

Senator Copeland, Senator Blaine, the Rev. Holmes, and Mr. Garrison Villard telegraphed their sympathy to the movement.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE IN U. S. SENATE.

—:o:—

"Discrediting Britain's Intentions."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Senator Blaine's resolution regarding the Independence of India, which has now been referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, is receiving powerful support from several groups, who are using Senator Blaine's resolution to discredit Britain's intentions of Disarmament. It is also expected to be used as per for the pro-Indian activities,

Senator Blaine's resolution, in its original form, runs as follows:

"Whereas the people of India are spontaneously moving towards the adoption of Self-Government under the constitutional form with popular approval and seeking National Independence, therefore be it resolved that the Senate of the United States mindful of the struggle for Independence that gave birth to our Republic, participates with the people with deep interest that they feel for the success of the people of India in their struggle for liberty and independence and it further resolved that the Senate of the United States pledges its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it proper to recognise the sovereignty and independence of India and recommends an early recognition."

The disarmament organisations and societies who believe Britain to be the main cause of the naval race are doing a pushing propaganda amongst the Senators on this resolution which, however, cannot be pressed beyond the Committee stage for some time yet.—"Liberty."

FREE ACCIDENT INS[illegible]E FOR AL[illegible]

DETAILS ON [illegible]

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Stimulation, Protection, and a face powder which clings

Stimulating and invigorating to the pores, Icilma Cream gives perfect protection to the skin against heat, wind, time, and is the ideal base for Face Powder. The delicately fragrant Icilma Face Powder clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM.

Icilma Cream is the lightest, most refreshing cream in the world, and is guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Algeria. In choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

FACE POWDER.

Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture. Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box. Two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

Icilma FACE POWDER

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.20
Scinde, Fine	5.45
Scinde, Superfine	5.70
Bengal, Good	4.95
Bengal, Fully Good	5.20
Bengal Fine	5.45
Oomra, Good	6.20
Oomra, Fully Good	6.50
Oomra, Fine	6.80
Broach, Fully Good	6.95
Broach Fine	7.20
Broach Superfine	7.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

January	13.76
March	13.86
May	14.06
July	14.26
November	14.42
January	14.56
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	14.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

	Opening	Closing.
January		9.06
February		9.06
March	9.18	9.13
April		9.16
May	9.27	9.23
June		9.24
July	9.32	9.28
August		9.28
September		9.28
October	9.31	9.28
November		9.28
December		9.31
January		9.31
Middling Spot		9.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 25.

March	17.25
May	17.48
July	17.65
October	17.68
December	17.78
Middling Spot	17.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 25

January	
March	17.05
May	17.32
Middling Spot	16.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Jan/Feb. shipment quoted £7-10.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment quoted £15-10.
Rapeseed. Toria, ton—
Jan/Feb shipment quoted £16-3-9.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton
Jan/Feb. shipment nominal £21-17-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £19-12-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Jan/Feb. shipment Hull. Sellers £17-15.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £20-b.

LINSEED OIL.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Mar/Apl delivery buyers 38|4-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cw.t—
May/Apl delivery buyers 38|1-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 25.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No 7. quality). Spot 10-5|8.

LONDON SILVER.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 25.

Silver—Market is very quiet.

Spot	20-11.16
Forward	20-1|2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 25.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

LONDON DISCOU[NT]

L[ondon]

Interest, Bay t[o]
1|2 per cent.
Interest, 7 D[ays]
4 per cent.
Bank Bills,
per cent.
Bank Bills,
Fine Trad[e]
per cent.
Fine Trad[e]
3|4 per ce[nt]

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25.

Varela, Betaugh, Busreh.
Bankura, Fishlay, Busreh.
Tottori Maru, Egawa, Karachi.
Vita, Woollett, Karachi.
Chakrata, Ward, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26.

Kifuku Maru, Yoshida, Kobe.

LOADING.

Jan. 25.

Steamer Meiger Maru for Kobe.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Chakrata:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakrata arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of rise.

S S Kifuku Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kifuku Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 25.

S S Fusijama for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

For Naples:—1000 cwts castor seed Italindia Cotton Co.

S S Masula for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd, 590 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 200 cwts mustard seed, E Tanner and Co; 110 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Ghent:—345 bales cotton raw F F Campbell.

For Havre:—124 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 2001 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 2000 cwts linseed Birla Bros; 110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 120 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 770 bales cotton raw F F Campbell.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 990 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Morea for London:—2000 cwts myrabollams. J Moolchand and Co.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 25.

S S Genova from Genoa, Agents M Italiana:—10 cases paste works, 50 cases Moscato Passito, 18 cases paper, 27 cases hemp, 32 cases mineral water, 225 cases silk yarn, 122 cases machinery, 50 cases cycle covers, 181 cases motor covers, 10 cases medicine, 20 cases tiles, 50 bags flour, 334 crates tiles, 91 drums colour, 25 cases camphor, 42 cases tiles, 15 cases wine.

From Naples:—40 barrels stones, 175 cases silk yarn, 10 cases hemp, 40 cases cotton yarn

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 25.

T T London on Berlin 20.36-1|4.
T T London on Amsterdam 12.10-5|8.
T T London on Brussels 34.94
T T London on Madrid 37.12.
T T London on Milan 92.98.
T T London on Berne 25.19.
T T London on Paris 123.90.
T T London on Prague 164.43.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 25.

Demand Bills 486.18

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 1|2 lb. cargoe.—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 44|3.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb. cargoes.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 44|9.
Wheat, South Australian. Parcels.—
January shipment sellers 46.
Wheat Choice White. Karachi. Parcels.—
Nominal.

—:o:—

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25
C. and F. Calcutta.—
Jan/March per cwt. 10|7-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan/March, per cwt. 10|8-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Jan/March, per cwt. 10|9-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 25.

[S]moked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed [S]pot d.7-1|2 sellers.

NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Italy [per] s.s. "Yange" will [be] the General Post [Office] on Saturday, the

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

Banvard's Farewell To India.

The Banvard Musical Comedy Company have entered upon its last week in India and will then depart, never to return ff Mr. Banvard adheres to his present intention of retiring from the theatrical business. He has been connected with the Indian stage for so many years that it is difficult to imagine a theatrical season which does not include a visit by one of his companies, and the gap is one which cannot be easily filled. The programme for the ensuing week at the Royal Opera House includes many old favourites. On Monday and Tuesday respectively there will be performances of the Folies Bergere Revue and "Oh Kay". "Rose Marie," perhaps the most brilliant musical play of modern times, will be seen at a special matinee on Wednesday, with reduced prices of admission, and on the same evening, after dinner, "Tip Toes" will bid farewell to India. "Sally," on Thursday and a new revue, "Wake Up and Scream," on Friday will conclude the Banvard reason, and the company will sail for Egypt and home on the following day.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Many interesting items will be included in the Fox Movietone News at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week, with President Hoover, Thomas Edison and Henry Ford prominent at the celebrations of the golden jubilee of light and Mr. Alexander, first Lord of the Admiralty discussing naval disarmament. whilst a more general survey of the news of the world will be provided by the latest issue of the Pathe Gazette. The feature film of the week, entitled "The Dummy," is a hundred per cent talkie in which Ruth Chatterton plays the leading role. There isn't a dull moment in "The Dummy" from beginning to end, laughs following thrills in quick succession. From the time Mickey Bennett starts his deaf and dumb talking, while everybody else is speaking with the voices they were born with, until the gang of kidnappers is safe in the clutch of the law, the film provides all the thrills and entertainment one could possibly desire in one evening. A Universal talking comedy featuring the Pat Rooney family completes the programme.

—:o:—

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Edwin Carewe has discovered that temperament lies not only in the actors and actresses under his direction. The producer, in filming "Revenge," which opens at the Empire Theatre on Saturday night, experienced some genuine temperamental demonstrations with fifty-two large bears used in the picture. When one bear was selected for a certain scene, the others became enraged with jealousy. If the same bear was employed two or three times in one particular episode, it developed a streak of temperament and went through a regular series of show-off antics for the benefit of his fellow bruins on the side-lines. Finally, things got so bad that the bears picked and chose their periods of work, happy one hour and morose the next. "Revenge" is a colourful gypsy romance featuring Dolores Del Rio and is based upon Konrad Bercovici's story titled "The Bear Tamer's Daughter." Leroy Mason, who plays the role of the gypsy lover, is a new type of screen leading man.

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—:o:—

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

Melodrama with a big "M" will be seen on the screen at the Edward Cinema during the coming week in "Come and Get It," featuring that prince of thrillers, Bob Steele. The principal characters are an International crook and a man known as Singapore Joe, and the action is fast and furious throughout. Three shorter films will also be included in the programme. The Empress will screen "Three Passions," the film featuring Alice Terry which has proved so successful during the past week at the Empire. There will be special shows on Sunday morning at the Edward and the Empress.

—:o:—

WHITE CITY.

This popular amusement Park in Bazar Gate Street, opposite the Mint, continues to attract big crowds nightly. They are in the fourth month of their season in Bombay. The latest novelty is the "Viceroy's Cup" run nighly. for which there is an extra free gift of Rs. 200. It is open to all patrons of the Merry-Go-Round without any extra charge.

The proprietor of White City hopes in the near future to introduce Goat Racing. This form of sport is very popular in Queensland, Australia, and should prove a distinct novelty here in Bombay, being something quite new to India. The goats are harnessed into miniature racing buggys, which have been specially built for the purpose, and are similar in design to those used in trotting horse races, and are driven by jockeys. The goats are now in training on the track at the White City every morning between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. when any member of the public interested is welcome to come and watch the miniature race horses do their gallops.

"Daily Mail."

This is the title of a very sensational film which is being screened this week at the Imperial Cinema. This picture was produced by the Kohinoor United Artists, in which all stars have taken part, chiefly Messrs. Bhopatkar (villain), Thomas (hero) and Miss. Kumoodin (heroine). The story is about the life of a Cinema star who loved a Newspaper reporter, who was busily engaged in tracing out the "Mystery man" who was responsible for several murders.

The whole story from beginning to end is full of mystery, jealousy, intrigue and love. The scenery is realistic and the acting of the stars is marvellous.

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
		ALL	
		VESSELS	
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 "	Morea		10,954
15 "	Mantua*		10,946
22 "	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
" "	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAILING	11,518
" "	Rasmak@ ..		10,602
" "	Ranpura		16,601
" "	Naldera x		16,088
Apr.	Ranchi	DIRECT	16,650
" "	Rawalpindi*		16,619
" "	Morea (Extra)		10,946
" "	Rasmak		10,602
" "	Malwa*		11,000
" "	Nevasa*	FROM	16,572
" "	Viceroy of India		19,648
" "	Rajputana*	BOMBAY	16,568
" "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
" "	Mooltan x		20,847
" "	Macedonia		11,120
June	Mantua	WITHOUT	10,946
" "	Comorin		15,132
" "	Maloja		20,837
" "	Rasmak		10,857
July	Ranpura*		16,601
" "	Malwa	TRANS-	11,000
" "	Naldera x	SHIPMENT	16,088
" "	Rawalpindi		16,619
Aug	Morea		10,946
" "	Macedonia	AT	11,120
" "	Narkunda		16,678
" "	Rasmak		10,852
" "	Rajputana	ADEN	16,567
Sept.	Ranpura		16,601
" "	Mooltan		20,847
" "	Ranchi		16,650
" "	Mantua		10,946

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

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There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

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CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

	Steamers.	Tons.
For ...	Dumana	8,427
..	Dumala	8,422

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	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930		
31st Jan.	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
27th Feb.	Mirzapore	Straits China & Japan.
28th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
25th April	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd "	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Mantua	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29th "	Malwa	Colombo Straits China & Japan
12th Sept.	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
26th "	Morea	Colombo Straits China & Japan

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1930		
27th Jan.	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder, P' Okh & O'Mandvi
29th Jan.	Bankura	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports
29th Jan.	Karapara	East & South Africa.
31st Jan.	Varela	BasrahviaKarachi
1st Feb.	Obakia	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka an O' Mandvi
14th Feb.	Ellora	Mombasa Direct

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Tottori Maru	5973	15 Jan.	31 Jan.
*YoneyamaMaru	5274	18 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Nagano Maru	3824	24 Jan.	6 Feb.
Katori Maru	10000	....	@ 5 "
Awa Maru	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Atsuta Maru	8099	....	@19 "
*Nagato Maru	5901	11 Feb.	21 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10506	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakusan Maru	10509	20 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru	8000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Mail on	
Shinyo Maru	23000	20 Feb.	26 Feb
Asama Maru	22000	27 Feb.	5 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.

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The special features of this New Year Number are the accounts of the Congress and Conferences of the Christmas season together with the portraits of those who have participated in these annual gatherings.

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS, with copies of testimonials and photographs taken within the last six months, are invited upto the 5th February, 1930, for the post of Superintendent of Fire Brigade.

The applicant should either have received his training or be in the service of Fire Brigade of Bombay or Calcutta and should have a complete knowledge of and efficiency in this work.

Pay acceptable to be stated. Free Quarters and Uniform. Provident Fund.

(Sd.) RAGHUBIR SINGH,
Municipal Engineer.
Town Hall, Delhi.
The 11th January, 1930.
86

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, SALEM.
O. S. 212 of 1929.

JAMNADAS VISANJI & SONS ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
NAVANITHLAL NATVARLAL ..... Defendant.

The above defendant is required to take notice of the suit by Plaintiffs for recovery of a sum of Rs 301- due from him on accounts and that the suit is posted to 8-2-1930 for disposal.

By Order of Court,
T. V. LAKSMINARAYANA AIYER,
Pleader, Salem.
134

LAWN TENNIS

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS of WESTERN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA, LTD., 12th February to 26th February, 1930 (inclusive).

Gentlemen's Singles
Gentlemen's Doubles
Ladies' Singles
Ladies' Doubles
and
Ladies & Gentlemen's Doubles.

Entries close on FRIDAY, 7th February, 1930.

Full particulars and entry forms can be obtained from

EDWARD ROSE,
Hon. Secretary for Tennis,
Bombay Gymkhana.
41

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S "NAGANO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 24th January, 1930, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN TRAIN SERVICE ON KURLA-MANKHURD BRANCH LINE.

On and from 1st February, 1930, the following trains will be cancelled:—

443	Dn.	Kurla	Dep.	7|25	Chembur	Arr.	7|30
463	Dn.	Kurla	,,	16|40	Chembur	,,	16|45
444	Up	Chembur	,,	7|38	Kurla	,,	7|45
464	Up	Chembur	,,	16|53	Kurla	,,	17|0

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th January, 1930.
132

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

For information regarding sal and other timbers available from the U. P. Government Forests please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division,
Bareilly, U. P.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WOOD SCRAP.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the following which will be available at the Branch Stores Depot, Matunga, and the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, Bombay, during the period shown against each item:—

During the 12 months commencing 1st April, 1930.

(1) Teakwood scrap (Firewood).
(2) Teakwood sawn scrap of sizes.
(3) Timbers scrap other than teakwood.
(4) Dealwood packing cases and crates.

During the period commencing from the date of acceptance of the tender and ending on 31st March, 1931.

(5) Mixed saw dust, shavings and chips.

2. Separate tender forms for each of the above, giving particulars and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be had from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form, which amount will not be returned. The tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of teakwood scrap (Firewood), teakwood sawn scrap of sizes, timbers scrap other than teakwood, dealwood packing cases and crates or mixed dust, shavings and chips" as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1930.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
16th January, 1930.
94

NOTICE.

TENDERS IN SEALED COVERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for a SANITARIUM building to be erected at NASIK. They must be submitted on or before 12th February next.

Copies of Tender can be had on payment of Rs. 15 per copy and plans, if required, can be had on payment of Rs. 35 per set. Drawings, Conditions of Contract, etc., can be inspected in the Office during office hours.

Tenderers will be required to submit a cash deposit of Rs. 3,000 (not bearing any interest) with their tenders which will be returned to them in case of non-acceptance of the same.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPURJI N. BUCHIA,
A.R.I.B.A., etc.,
Chartered Architect, etc.
R. B. Bansilal Motilal Mansion,
Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
124

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOPAL DAMODAR NAIK has contracted to sell to our client, the Purchaser, the property described hereunder and that all persons having any right, title or interest in the said property or any claim thereto or in, to, or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 2465 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on a newly laid public road near and on the West side of Lady Jamshetji Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bearing Collector's Rent Roll No. 829 and No. 44 and Cadastral Survey No. 1176 (part) of the Mahim Division Collector's Last Rent Roll (New No.) 3781, etc., and part of New Survey No. 16 and 4a and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward No. 5119(1) and Street No. 447 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Cooverbai Erachshaw Haival and beyond that by the said Lady Jamshetji Road on or towards the West by the said newly laid public road, on or towards the North by the properties of Dr. Fred Lobo, Amral and J Lobo and on or towards the South by the property of Bundu and Mirza Shaikh Ismail.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1930.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
131

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, ALMYRAHS, GLASS, CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2 Flat, 3rd Floor, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, valuable household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, book-cases, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, cabinets, hat-stands, washhand tables, dressing tables, meat-safes, carpets, glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of R. A. C. Cameron, Esq., and others

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

HYDRAULIC OIL
Guaranteed, Safest and Surest Remedy to Cure Hydrocele without an Operation in all its Stages.
Rs. 15/8/- per bottle.
Apply to—
S. SHERMAN, Baliabhanga (Faridpur)

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. AND 5 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of Valuable Immoveable Properties Situate at Huzuria Street and Rippon Road.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the owner sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties on MONDAY, the 27th January 1930 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) and at 5 p.m. (S.T.) respectively on the premises

SALE AT 4 P.M. (S. T.)

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Huzuria Street containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1283, New Survey No. 8449, Old Survey No. 2392 and New Survey No. 3848 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1207 Byculla Division and bounded as follows: That is to say, on East by a Sweeper's passage on the West by the said Huzaria Street on the North by the property of Abdul Majir and on the South by the property of Haji Suleman Murgiwala and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 192 and Street Nos. 77-81.

SALE AT 5 P.M. (S. T.)

Secondly—All that piece of Foras freehold land with dwelling houses standing thereon and situate on the Western side of Ripon Road containing by admeasurements 212 4-9 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 212, New No. 13738 and Survey No. 1-274 and New Survey No. 9-3537 and Cadestral Survey No. 1685 of Byculla Division and in the Books of Municipality under Street No. 245 E and Ward No. 4058 (6) and bounded on East by the said Ripon Road on the West by the property of Kazi Mahomed Esmail Chilmai on the South by the property of Boosabi Amirbhai and on the North by the property of Pathan Jafferkhan Mahomedkhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
USE **ZANDU'S**
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation, Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwaj)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.
Road, BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot:
Gul Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Girgaon, BOMBAY 2

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE CITY
BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.
The Popular Rendezvous for a night's fun.
FREE GIFT! Rs. 250! FREE GIFT!
Given away Every Week.
The free gift of Rs. 250 opened on Monday night was presented to Mr. Abdayali Ebrahimji C/o Taly Chay Gulam Husen, Old Modi Street, Bombay.
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS **2**

THE CAPITOL
Daily At 6-30 and 10 P. M.
Gripping! Powerful! Spectacular!

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Daily at 6-15 8-15 & 10 P. M.
By Special Request
ANNA MAY WONG.
GILDA GRAY
AND
JAMESON THOMAS
IN
PICCADILLY
A Drama of Love, Passion and Revenge!

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
Another ZANE GREY Whooping Success!
"NEVADA"
WITH
GARY COOPER
THELMA TODD
WILLIAM POWELL
A Paramount picture!
It is a picture of rapid-fire action, hard-riding, straight shooting, clashes between cattle rustlers and law-abiding men!
Also
2 reels Fox Comedy and a Colouring Dance!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
presents
FOLIES BERGERE REVUE.
Booking at Rose & Co.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
See Hear
Paramount's all-talking all motion picture:—
"The Dummy"
featuring RUTH CHATTERTON
(of "Doctor's Secret" fame)
A Melodramatic riot that will grip you from beginning to end.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Famous Tragedienne:—
DOLORES DEL RIO
in her latest success
REVENGE
AN UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE
The Heart Drama of a Gypsy Maid of Many Moods and Fiery Temper

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth underneath.
Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.
Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.
MERCOLIZED WAX
(Registered Trade Mark)
DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

A GREAT REGISTRAR

Senate's Tribute To Mr. Fardunji Dastur.

Degrees were conferred upon 465 new graduates in various faculties by Mr. M. A. Khan, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, on Saturday at a Special Convocation called for the purpose. The annual meeting of the Bombay University Senate was then held and the special item of the agenda in regard to the grant of Rs. 15,000 to Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur was then discussed and the senate resolved to approve of the grant.

At the outset the Vice-Chancellor ruled out of order the following amedment by Dr. S. K. Vaidya.

"That the Senate further approves of the grant of and votes an annuity for life to Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur, at the rate of Rs. 2,400 per year, with a view that he may enjoy his well-earned rest without any cares, on condition that he does not undertake any further official duties in the University."

The following amendment by Mr. S. A. Brelvi was also ruled out of order (iii) add the following as clause (c): "and directs the Syndicate to prepare a scheme for submission to the Senate for founding a scholarship or prize to be named after Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur."

Professor Khushal T. Shah moved:

That on the retirement of Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur from the office of Registrar on the 28th January, 1930, the Senate places on record its sense of very high appreciation of his long and devoted services to the University in that capacity since the 21st of October 1902 continuously; and

approves of the grant of Rs. 15,000 made by the Syndicate to Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur in recognition of his services and votes the said sum of Rs. 15,000 as a supplementary grant to be charged to the Budget of the current year.

Prof. K. T. Shah in the course of his speech said:—

Mr. Dastur's has been an ideal career as a Registrar of this Universit. The mere length of that service is a record in itself. Mr. Dastur, I fear, is somewhat sceptical of new-fangled notions; and, among others of what is called in highbrow language "Research" Being, however a Professor of Research, Mr. Dastur will, I hope, not quarrel with me when I tell this House that I have carried out some rather searching researches in connection with this Resolution; and that, whatever Mr. Dastur's own general attitude towards Research and its results he will, I trust, believe me along with the rest of this House, when I say that as the result of these Researches I have not been able to discover any other Registrar in any other Indian, or perhaps British Empire University, who could beat Mr. Dastur's record of service.

But it is not merely the length of his service as Registrar, which makes of that fact an ideal. Nor is it only the progress of the University during the regime of Mr. Dastur as Registrar, which confirms that verdict of history, the progress has been by no means inconsiderable. Let me give you a few figures, in passing, to illustrate this point. Mr. Dastur took up the post of the Registrar in October, 1902, when there were 3,068 students of all classes in all the colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay. On the 1st of August, 1929, there were 12,329 in all the colleges of this University or an increase of just 400 per cent. The number of colleges was doubled in the same period from 15 to 30; while that other index of the Matriculation Examination showed in increases of passes from 1,359 in 1902-3 to 6,780 in 1929, or an increase of 500 per cent while the number of candidates grew from 3,799 to 11,187. Apparently our proportion of successful candidates today is larger than in the earlier year, thereby indicating, may I suggest, a corresponding improvement even in the intelectual calibre of our people.

MR. DASTUR IS THE UNIVERSITY.

I do not know if you would agree to give all credit for these improvements to our Registrar. But I can tell you, Sir, that in the minds of the alumni of this University,—in the opinion, that is, of that huge host of the stuudents of this University, who never come so near to the inner working of this learned body as to run the risk of experiencing the truth of the proverb about familiarity and contempt,—the one outstanding, concrete embodiment of the ideals —or shall, I also say, terrors—of the University has been Mr. Dastur. Mr. Dastur was and has been all this time the University, and the University is Mr. Dastur. This, Sir, is a silent homage of countless numbers of candidates and their relatives. It implies a praise and marks a recognition, which way perhaps be not tangible like the one added as an appendix to my Resolution, but which is one, higher than which I do not know, or else would record it for Mr. Dastur.

HIS INTEGRITY.

Mr Dastur, Sir, has fully earned this high appreciation among the voiceless masses of the alumni. His probity integrity, impeecability are a by-word among the University underworld,—I mean the only world that should count. I have known many hardy sinners, and tempting devils; but I have known none who would dare tempt Mr. Dastur to a betrayal of his trust. Even in small matters, like knowing in advance Examination results even a Vice-Chancellor I have known to be waiting the decree of our unapproachable and irreproachable Registrar before he could satisfy his curiosity if his son or daughter had passed the dreaded ordeal of the Matriculation examination. What, then, shall we say of smaller fry, including syndicate and Senators, Principals and Professors "ad hoc genus omne? Mr. Dastur is a regular dragon guarding this enchanted princess of examination results—at least in the eyes of the successful among the candidates; and he seems to be also the Fairy Godmother who is to bring out the radiant Princess Success, when at last she is freed from the prison in which she had been locked away.

Speaking as an Examiner, with some experience of the conduct of examinations in other Indian Universities, Mr. Dastur's claim to be a marvel of efficiency is unchallenged and unchallegeable. He has reduced examinations to a perfect routine, in which every wheel functions with absolute ease and regularity that must be recorded as a wonder of the University world. Our Examinations machinery might put to shame the most ingenious robots, I think. If the candidates consider the Registrar to be a kind of demi-god, the examiners, I fancy hold Mr. Dastur in that wholesome dread, which precludes even the hardiest of them from venturing upon a minute's delay after the appointed hour for handing in the questions papers or the marks sheet.

That there have been no scandals or leakages in our University Examination Papers, such as have compelled other Universities to have their papers set months ahead of time and get them printed outside India, is no doubt due to the hearty co-operation of the press and the assistants of Mr. Dastur. But Mr. Dastur's merit lies in his having set the standard, and exacted a rigid conformity, which has been its won reward for all time to come. The supreme direction and conduct in this matter was Mr. Dastur's; and so the supreme credit must also belong to him. We should, indeed, feel unspeakably distressed at Mr. Dastur leaving his post at this moment, were it not for the fact that he has, in his long tenure of office, trained up efficient assistants who absolutely insure us against any diminution of the efficiency for which this University may well be proud. Mr. D. J. Wadia, our new Registrar, is a worthy successor of a worthy chief, whose ideals of integrity, efficiency, and independence we have every reason to believe will be continued unimpaired by an iota by his colleague and successor. It is rare for an officer to leave his post after such a record of service, and amidst such keen appreciation, without the slightest apprehension aobut the future of the work he had made his own; and when such as assurance is admittedly the result of the training and ideals implanted by the retiring chief, the credit of that chief must be enhanced a hundred fold.

A VERITABLE WATCHDOG.

In his administration of the University finances, Mr. Dastur has been a veritable watchdog that even the loud and unremitting zeal in the cause of economy of the veteran Dr. Viegas must appreciate. Sir, Mr. Dastur is not, nominally, the supreme executive officer of the University That office has been held in the past, as to-day, by many distinguished alumni of the alma mater, who, however, would, if questioned, freely confess, I daresay, the silent help Mr. Dastur rendered in the financial administration of the University, without which that side of the University life would have been here as it is in other centres a matter for sad misgivings. Ours is a record University in that it is a perfectly solvent concern, an educational venture run on the most model business principles. Just look at the figures for a moment. The Scholarship fund of the University has grown from 11 lakhs to nearly 37 lakhs,—a direct encouragement to the progress of higher education, during this period for which the silent but steady efforts of the Registarr must be given its due meed of praise. The University fund proper, was, at the time Mr. Dastur took charge of his office, yielded a little over 11,000, equal, in capital value to some 3 lakhs. To-day that Fund promises to exceed Rs. 19,00,000; and for this, more directly and particularly than in the former case, Mr. Dastur's economic administration of the University finances must be given credit. Mr. Dastur, I may add, has achieved this happy result by no such cheeseparing and pettifogging economy, which is but too often witnessed in our public departments, and which consists in reducing a clerk here or a peon there. He has, in fact, a naturally tender outlook towards the assistant and subordinate staff, which is but intensified in these days of acute depression and chronic unemployment. Hence his achievement is doubly meritorious, and deserves to be suitably recognised.

For a long time after his appointment as Registrar, Mr. Dastur has served the University on a half-time pay, though he devoted all his energy and time to the work of the University. Since, 1913 he has been a full-time servant of the University in fact, if not in form as well. The latter was resolved upon by the Senate in 1925, so that he has been in the receipt of a full-time pay for only five years. The rules of the University service in the case of the Registrar do not admit of a pension. The Syndicate has, accordingly, recommended a grant, which I trust the House will whole-heartedly agree is but a faint token, not only of the high esteem in which Mr. Dastur has been held by every one connected with the University from the Chancellor to the humblest of the alumni, but also of our appreciation of his services.

Mr. K. M. Munshi seconded the proposition.

Prof. P. A. Wadia supporting the proposition said that during examination times Mr. Dastur had to sacrifice his personal comforts to meet with the convenience of the examiners.

Mr. K. Natarajan said he was somewhat suprised when he got the notice of motion regarding the retirement of Mr. Dastur. They had now a new University Act, a new Chancellor and a new Vice-Chancellor. That being so, he thought it would have been better if they had at least one man who would have guided them at that moment in the new order of things. No doubt, Mr. Wadia was there, but in view of the prestige of a man who had worked as Registrar for 27 years and who had known all the details from A. to Z. the Syndicate should have thought it prodent to have kept him for at least one year. He felt that the new order of things did not seem to be going on as smoothly as they desired. Mr. Dastur, had excellent and most admirable relations with his staff. His relations were of a family character. Mr. Dastur was incapable of an angry word. Whoever was incapable of doing anything. Mr. Dastur was kind towards him. As regards the grant Mr. Natarajan said that, in view the almost criminally flourishing state of the University, the Syndiate, ought to have taken view of the matter. Not a more generous—for there was no question of generately—but a more businesslike

DR. VAIDYA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya moved an amendment.

That the Senate further approves of the grant of and votes an annuity for life to Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur, at the rate of Rs. 2,400 per year, with a view that he may enjoy his well-earned rest without any cares, on condition that he does not undertake any further official duties in the University."

Dr. Vaidya thought that the grant of Rs. 15,000 was absolutely madequate for Mr. Dastur. He expressed a hope that the Senate would accept his amendment and see their way to engage Mr. Dastur in an honorary capacity. For it was, in his opinion, not proper that Mr. Dastur who had occupied the post of Registrar should vertually serve under his assistant in the capacity of Secretary to the Students advisory Committee.

Rev. J. Mackenzie further supporting the original proposition emphasied on the extraordinary kindness and sympathy of Mr. Dastur.

Miss N. Contractor said it was in the time of Mr. Dastur that ladies were first admitted as members of the Senate. She paid her tribute on behalf of the ladies to Mr. Dastur for managing the affairs of the University in an examplary manner.

Rev. Fr. J. Duhr admired Mr. Dastur because he was the most honourable gentleman he ever came across in India.

Principal Findlay Shirras eulogised the great sagacity and rectitude of character of Khan Bahadur Dastur.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas said before Mr. Dastur was appointed, the post of Registrar was held by

Mr. Ramachandra M. Bhatt C.B.E., J.P., who has been elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Council at the bye-election for one seat for South Bombay.

Englishmen. There was a feeling at that time that no Indian could carry on that work so successfully. It was the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale who thought otherwise, and who with the lat Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was instrumental in securing the election of Mr. Dastur after a fierce contest. But later on at every re-election Mr. Dastur was unanimously elected.

Principal H. Hamil urged Dr. Vaidya to withdraw his amendment and thus express complete concurrence in the views of the old Syndicate which had recommended the grant. D. G. Mr. Dalvi also spoke and Mr. Kanitkar hoped that Dr. Vardya and Mr. Dhoud would withdraw their amendments.

After some discussion Dr. Vaidya withdrew his amendment.

Mr. P. A. Dhond then moved another amendment:

"In view of the retirement of Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur from the office of Registrar on the 28th of January 1930, the Senate (a) places on record its sense of very high appreciation of his long and devoted services to the University in that capacity continuously for a period of over 27 years, and (b) thinks that the question of granting an adequate gratuity to Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur for his long and devoted services should be referred to the new Syndicate for opinion."

Mr. Dhond's amendment was put to the vote and was declared lost by a very large majority.

Mr. Brelvi was then asked to move the following amendment standing to his name:—

In clause (b) of the motion (i) "substitute" the words "make a" 'for' "approves of the."

(ii) 'delete' the words "made by the Syndicate."

As he did so, the Vice-Chancellor said that he thought it would have to be ou of order.

At this stage there was some discussion, Prof. K. T. Shah and Principal Gadgil contending that the amendment raised a vital constitutional issue that the power of the purse vested in the Senate as the supreme governing body of the University and not in the Syndicate. The Vice-Chancellor, however, eventually ruled the amendment out of order.

Before putting Prof. K. T. Shah's resolution to the vote, the Vice-Chancellor associated himself with all that had been said about the services of Mr. Dastur, rendered so ably and for so long a period to the University. He said he had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Dastur since 1819 when he was a lad.

The resolution was carried nem con.

A scene from "The Wind" which is shown at the Capitol this week.

LEADERS ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Nationalists' Trenchant Criticism.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE HISTORY.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Leaders are giving their first impressions of the Viceroy's speech. Mr. Jinnah, the Leader of the Independents, stated to the Lobby correspondent of the Associated Press: "At this moment, the Viceroy has struck the right note as was expected of him, and I am glad that he has stressed the necessity of unanimity amongst ourselves."

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru welcomes the appeal for unity but considers that the speech leaves the political situation where it was, by not making the expected announcements for creating a favourable atmosphere.

Responsive Cooperationists consider that the mere definition of the goal takes them nowhere.

"ACCELERATING UNITY".

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Leader of the Central Muslims, welcomed the Viceroy's speech as likely to accelerate the much-needed unity amongst various communities without which it would be humiliating to go to the Round Table Conference

Sir Darcy Lindsay, Leader of the European Group, observed that the earnestness of Lord Irwin's appeal should strengthen the hands of those who sought, by constructive effort, to hasten the pace at which the goal of Self-Government could be attained. Great importance should be attached to His Excellency's statement that the declaration of goal was not identical with its attainment and to the emphasis he laid on the fact that difficulties in the way of attaining the goal lay very largely in India.—A. P.

PREPARING TO BEAR REPRESSION.

—:o:—

India's Opportunity To Make History, Says Mr. Kelkar.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Interviewed Mr. N. C. Kelkar M.L.A. said the Viceroy's speech does not convey the Indian public much further than his previous declaration but importance is attached to present speech only in that it confirms the resolve of the Government to hold the Round Table Conference even after the Indian National Congress has resolved to boycott it. However the pointing of the direction of the goal of the journey is assured but not completion of the journey for which India and particularly a united India, he said, must depend upon itself. The speech thus does not convey us further than before. Expression of the opinion by the Viceroy as to the Independence movement was expected, and we all must prepare ourselves for repression more or less. The stage of India will thus be laid open for a time to come for making history. His Excellency defined history as a record of opportunities lost or used. Will not the world say that the British Government has lost one opportunity themselves to win the heart of India by more conciliatory minds and more concrete goodwill?—Free Press.

"A REACTIONARY SPEECH," SAYS MR. ANEY.

—:o:—

Policy Of Repression Will Be Disastrous.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

With regard to the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy delivered to-day Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. said:—

"I regret the speech is not merely disappointing, but reactionary. His Excellency's interpretation of the announcement made in October last is narrowing the purpose and scope of the Conference and describing Dominion Status as the destination to be reached after a long journey, will only serve to alienate the sympathies of a large body of patriotic Indians who have hitherto stood for Dominion Status, as the immediate objective to be achieved through the Round Table Conference. Instead of making a bold and statesmanlike declaration announcing the adoption of a policy of conciliation and amnesty to political prisoners for the sake of creating a favourable atmosphere for the Conference, the speech contains a veiled threat of repression and proceeds to condemn all methods of civil disobedience as illegal and unconstitutional. I am sure the country will not take the challenge lying down, and the statement will only provoke a strong reply from those who are determined to emancipate the Motherland from foreign domination. Civil disobedience has been recognised in all civilised countries as not merely constitutional but as the only last legitimate weapon in the armoury of armless people to assert their birthright. The inauguration of a policy of repression will, therefore, not only be disastrous, but defeat the very object which His Excellency the Viceroy professes to have in view."—Free Press

POLICY OF REPRESSION ANNOYING.

—:o:—

Nationalist Party Criticises Viceroy's Speech.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Nationalist Party of the Legislative Assembly have issued the following statement in regard to the Viceroy's address this morning to the Legislative Assembly:—

After the speech of the Viceroy, we feel that general effect of the Viceroy's statement will be to create an impression that Dominion Status is a distant goal for India, and has to be reached by a long journey. It is unfortunate that in this connection the Viceroy stresses the distinction between journey and its end. We think that the supreme need of the hour was a statement creating a better atmosphere for the Round Table Conference strengthening the hope for the achievement of Dominion Status at the earliest moment. We hold the view that in an early establishment of Dominion Status lies the solution of the present difficulties. A policy of repression at this juncture will be very annoying. It will aggravate what it is intended to cure."—Free Press.

TAXI DRIVERS' GROUSE.

—:o:—

UNION'S REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

The President of Taxi Drivers Union in the course of his letter to the Home Department writes:—

My Union was registered on 12th September 1928, and has on its roll nearly 900 members, out of about 1500 Taxi drivers, which number includes good many taxi owner drivers operating in Bombay. The income of these drivers has never been large and it has been considerably decreased during recent years on account of the depressed condition of the trade and commerce in Bombay. The competition of the Motor Bus and the illicit traffic in private cars have further encroached on their means of livelihood, and so great has been the reduction in their income, that the Income Tax Department has generally ceased to enquire into it. In these circumstances even the existing scales of Motor taxation have been found to be unduly heavy and my Union cannot contemplate without serious misgivings the result of the fresh proposals for increasing that burden.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURB

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council C... Mahomedan, by-elections, tiny of nomination pe... Custom House.
Municipal Corporation, 3-0...

TUESDAY, January 28.

Legislative Assembly City ... Mahomedan, by-election, ... mination of Candidates; ... tor's Office Old Custom Ho...

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The third annual meeting will be held on Monday (3rd prox.), ... p.m. in the St. George's H... Nurses' Recreation Room ... Sir Frederick Sykes will pr...

THE YOUNG LIBERATOR.—The January number of the Y... Liberator is published to-day. ... contains several contribu... "national" and "internati... The appeal of League A... Imperialism to Congress, ... movement in Belgium, ... from Indian History, "On Li... by Mr. Pratapgiri are some ... important contributions.

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ.—Under the auspices of the Sara... wat Mahila Samaj, Mrs. Ramesh... wari Nehru and Mrs. Kamalade... Chattopadhaya will speak on ... All-India Women's Conference ... the Kanara Saraswat Associati... Hall, Gamdevi, Bombay, to... (Monday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) ... The meeting is open to all ladi...

MAHILA MANDAL CLASSES.—The Social Service League, Bo... bay, has decided to start a bran... of the Mahila Mandal Sewing a... Cutting Classes for women i... Girgaum. These classes will ... opened in the premises of the ... Arya Bhuvan Hityanand Library ... at Sandhurst Road, near ... Marwadi Vidyalaya from the 1st ... prox., the management of the ... Library having kindly allowed ... free use of the premises for ... classes. The classes will be op... daily except on Sundays and ... holidays in the afternoon from 1 ... p.m. to 4 p.m. Ladies desirous ... of taking advantage of these ... classes are requested to register ... their names on the opening o...

PUBLIC MEETING OF IDAR SUBJECTS.—Under the auspices ... of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal, a ... public meeting of Idar subjects ... residing in Bombay and their sy... pathisers will be held to-... (Monday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), ... Hirabag Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank ... Road, Bombay, under the pre... dentship of Mr. A. L. Trivedi, ... when resolutions relating to t... subjects of Jargirdars in Idar ... State will be considered.

The subjects of Idar State re... siding in Bombay are invited to ... attend the same.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TENNIS TOURNAMENT.—The Tennis Sub-Committee of the University Board of Sports announces that Lady Vithaldas Thackersey has generously offered to the University a munificent gift of a Challenge Cup for Championship in the "Ladies' Doubles" in the Univer... sity Annual Tennis Tourname...

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1930.

INDIA'S REPLY TO THE VICEROY.

—:o:—

Some of those who have been expecting great things from the proposed "Round Table Conference" may now be staring at the Viceroy's address to the Legislative Assembly, if they care to read between its lines. But having been definitely committed to the unconditional support of the Conference, they may either sit mum over the implications of the Viceroy's speech or continue to pour panegyrics on his great effort, sharing his own hope that the rejection of the Conference by the Congress would give "wider opportunity to those who are prepared to face and solve the difficulties in a constructive spirit." Lord Irwin has been at some pains to warn the optimists against mistaking his utterance about the goal of Dominion Status to mean Government's readiness to go anywhere near the goal in the immediate future. He says: "I have never sought to delude Indian opinion into the belief that a definition of the purpose, however plainly stated, would of itself by the enunciation of a phrase provide a solution for problems which have to be solved before that purpose is fully realised. The assertion of a goal, however precise in terms, is of necessity a different thing from the goal's attainment." We agree. Merely because the Viceroy has paraphrased the declaration made a decade ago and hinted at generations ago by men like Macaulay and Munroe, why should one jump to the conclusion that the promised goal is in sight? Surely British promises are not so easily fulfilled?

To bring home his meaning to the commonest understanding Lord Irwin makes use of a simple simile and says that "no sensible traveller would feel that the clear definition of his destination was the same thing as the completion of the journey" and that the definition is only "an assurance of the direction"—what has the Viceroy done beyond sanely interpreting the Declaration of 1916? Let those who persistently call the proposed conference a Round Table Conference mark the following words of the Viceroy carefully: "The Conference which His Majesty's Government will convene is not indeed a Conference that those have demanded who claimed that its duty should be to proceed by way of majority vote to the fashioning of an Indian constitution which should thereafter be accepted unchanged by Parliament." And lest anyone should still carry away the impression that the Conference is some concession to the principle of Self-detemination, the Viceroy promptly adds that the Conference "cannot assume the duty that appertains to His Majesty's Government". The Conference is on the Viceroy's own admission nothing more than an advisory body with no decisive voice whatsoever. Ten years ago Indian leaders had informal interviews with Cabinet Ministers. Now they are invited to a formal conference over which the Premier may, if his other preoccupations permit, condescend to preside. Beyond this there is no difference. The Viceroy holds Indians cheap if he expects them to endorse his opinion that "it is surely no small thing that the claim of India to a constructive part without restriction and without prejudice in the evolution of the new constitution should have been thus recognised by those on whom the final constitutional obligation must rest." This is disgusting patronage and has been wisely spurned in advance by the Congress. The vindication of the Congress decision has come much earlier than expected.

The Viceroy has held out a threat to the Congress. Referring to the prospective activities of the Congress in accordance with the Lahore resolution he wants to "make it plain that I shall discharge to the full the responsibility resting upon myself and upon my Government for the effective maintenance of law's authority and for the preservation of peace and order." The real meaning of this has been made clear by the policy of repression that has already commenced. But the magnificent rally of the people to the call of the Congress which was witnessed yesterday in all parts of the country, is but one indication of the nation's determination to persist in the struggle despite any amount of repression. Repression has now lost its terror and earnest Congressmen will only smile at it, if they would not hail it. Besides, repression would only give an added incentive to the struggle for freedom. The unprecedented enthusiasm that marked all the functions of yesterday, the mile long procession, the monster meeting on the Chaupatty sands and the solemn Declaration by tens of thousands of the right to Independence and allegiance to the Congress, all these and the scenes witnessed in Bombay were enacted in every city and town in the country—testify to the fact that the message of the Lahore Congress has stirred the hearts of the people as nothing else did in the past. Those who pretended that that message has fallen flat upon the country will now have their eyes opened. It is idle to dismiss the Independence Day celebrations as mere demonstrations. They cannot long remain demonstrations. If the Viceroy continues to belittle the significance of the developments in the country, he will have only added one more to the list of lost opportunities which he deplores. Lord Irwin loves his own country and is not only a patriotic Englishman, but has also justly earned the reputation of being an honourable and honest Englishman. The other day "Gadfly" criticising Lord Brentford for his article on India asked him: "Will his lordship tell us whether if England became Nanking's dependency and as an Englishman I suggested that England is for Englishmen I would be disloyal?" We would not put the same question to Lord Irwin for His Excellency does not evidently consider Indians "disloyal" for wishing to be independent. But we would vary the question and ask: "Will his lordship tell us whether if England became Nanking's dependency, as an Englishman he would be satisfied if he were told that the assertion of the goal of freedom for Englishmen, however precise its terms, is of necessity a different thing from the goal's attainment and whether he would regard with approval the policy of the Chinese Government to coerce Englishmen into accepting that position?" The demonstrations which took place all over the country yesterday convey a clear meaning and it is this that the hold of the Congress is supreme over the people. Is there any civilized country in the world where the Government seeking to repress the aspirations of the vast majority of its people would be regarded as acting in the name of "Law and Order"? Let not Lord Irwin abuse the sacred words "Law and Order" whose only sure foundation is the freedom of the people. Let him call the policy he has launched by its right name, namely, repression and coercion of the Indian people It is a policy which has never succeeded in history which His Excellency brings as witness. Yes, history will repeat itself in the case of India. The English failed to repress America in 1775 and lost it. They failed in South Africa after the Boer War. They failed in Ireland. Do they hope to succeed in India? They are hoping against hope.

MERELY A CANARD?

—:o:—

Reuter informed the whole world on Saturday that according to the "Daily Express" the Simon Seven had produced a divided report, that the majority of four were in favour of Dominion Status for India "by slow and gradual doses" while the minority, evidently the extreme die-hard section of the Statutory Commission, held that the political "concessions" hitherto granted to India should be withdrawn and that "single British rule should be restored wherever Indian co-operation was withheld." Later Reuter's agency hastens to issue a 'dementi' of the above intriguing piece of news. It had inquired at the offices of the Commission and was informed that the "Daily Express" forecast was "an irresponsible invention" and was "entirely baseless". A journal of the reputation of the "Daily Express" would not commit the journalistic folly of retailing to its readers an "entirely baseless" piece of news. The precise truth of its discovery will, of course, have to await substantiation until the Simon Commission's report is released for public information, but Indians at least will not be surprised to find that the Simon Seven have split on the rock of "the Indian difficulty" and that while the majority hypocritically hope to placate India with a promise of administering Dominion Status in minute homoeopathic doses, the minority consisting of the three die-hard Tories insist on giving her the futile threat of ruthless repression and the blessings of "single", that is, autocratic, rule. The self-imposed "Trustees" wish to spank the "ward". The "ward" will see about it. It has endured the "Trusteeship" far too long.

DILATORY TACTICS.

—:o:—

Mr. Mukhtar Singh who moved his Bill "to validate Arya marriages" in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, was obliged to concur in the Home Member's suggestion that the measure should be circulated, because he realised that it was the only way for the Bill to escape summary rejection. But such tactics to delay the iniation through legislation of a much-needed reform will be rightly resented by all true social reformers. Any measure which facilitates inter-caste marriages or removes legal disabilities in the way of persons belonging to one religion marrying those professing another deserves to be placed on the Statute-book in this country, if social reform and inter-communal unity are to progress rapidly. It may be that portions of Mr. Mukhtar Singh's measure are very unsatisfactorily phrased from the legal point of view. But a thoroughly representative Select Committee could have put the bill into proper shape, taking full count of the difficulties pointed out by some Muslim members as also the juridical imperfections of the measure as pointed out by Pundit Malaviya and the Law Member. But there is urgent need to establish through legislation the principle that individuals belonging to different castes and creeds who wish to marry must not be compelled virtually to renounce the faith in which they are born, as they are now obliged to do under the present Civil Marriage Act.

A TIP TO THE LIBERALS.

—:o:—

The well-known English journal "The Observer" gives in its issue of January 5 a tip to our Liberal friends and others who are anxious to go to a Round Table Conference in London without any stipulations whatsoever. "The Observer" remarks: "We are told that Britain is in natural sympathy" with Indians of this way of thinking and the journal desires them "to ponder over" a certain important matter. It says: "In all friendliness we would urge these gentlemen to ponder the meaning of the words they use. Dominion Status is not something which Britain merely grants. It is something which the Dominions have painfully achieved—the outward symbol of an inward unity accomplished after much controversy and sometimes after bloodshed." The meaning of this tip is clear. "The Observer" says just what the Congress leaders in India emphasize. Swaraj cannot be granted as a voluntary gift. It must be won out of unwilling hands.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD.

KEEN INTEREST IN COUNTRY'S STRUGGLE.

(BY SUNDER KABADI).

LONDON, Jan. 10.

After discussing on the eve of the last Congress session with Indians here the political future of India as mentioned in my earlier letter, I visited Berlin and Paris with a view to find out what our young friends had to say about the Congress programme. In India there is a general impression that Indian students in foreign lands are somewhat indifferent to the affairs at home. But that this suggestion is baseless will be found from the impressions that I gathered after my conversations with the students of the two principal towns on the Continent. Reaching Berlin when the Congress was in session, I called upon a number of Indian students and to my great surprise I noticed that most of them were up to date in their knowledge of what was being done at Lahore. Though in Germany there are a few English newspapers, these young men had drawn their reports of the Congress from the German Press. They accept the Congress programme but strongly feel that there is still room for its improvement. They are generally in agreement with the amendment of Subash Bose but apprehend the fear of finding his programme premature if the country was not prepared for mass action. For the matter of that, they would recommend that a programme drawn up in the interests of the masses will appeal to the larger section of the people than the present one which cannot be said to be wholly in their interest. The events of the last few weeks have opened their eyes to set themselves free from illusion about many things which they so long held so dear. In the past, when the Congress was hesitating to define its goal, the Indian youths categorically declared that their object was to secure complete independence.

YOUTH'S OPPORTUNITY.

The students in Berlin would like the Youth Movement in India which represents the most advanced elements in the entire nationalist movement to come forward to make contribution to the solution of the present crisis. That contribution could be made only when the Youth Movement can act as the mouthpiece of the popular majority. It should state that it is in favour of independence. A road to independence will lie in the mobilisation of masses, which cannot be done unless the idea of independence is presented to the masses in the form of improvement of the economic and social conditions. As the Lahore Congress has become the turning point in the history of India's struggle for freedom, the duty of those who advocate complete independence is to learn from their past mistakes, which had seriously weakened their position in the Congress. In reply to my question as to what will be their contribution in this struggle, they assured me that to most of them, about eighty, there was no other ambition so great as to set their country free and if necessary when the call comes, as inevitably it must, they will leave their career to return to India to take their legitimate and proud place in struggle without being afraid of any bitter consequences.

And now what have the Paris Indian students to say? There are about 25 of them studying in various universities in this the oldest Republic. They too are ready to return to India when they are summoned to sacrifice at the altar of liberty Here, I had the privilege of meeting a few French students, who are following Indian

(Continued on page 10.)

"JIX" DISCOVERS HIS VOCATION.

A PANEGYRIC ON THE HOME OFFICE HERO.

(BY A. A.)

"Reuter", whatever its sins of commissions and omissions, undoubtedly possesses a peculiar genius for unconscious humour of a truly Puck-Ariel origin and an occasional message is flashed on its wires that reveals this genius.

THE SCENE.

A recent message regarding emotionally-exhausted, sobbing women and elderly British politicians of the Tory persuasion who have been raising their hysterical voice against what have been denounced as the no-God misdeeds of those U. S. S. R. heathens appears to me to be a subtle example of the artful and artistic "Reuter". The scenes of frenzy staged with an amount of missionary zeal in the midst of a picturesque setting produce an effect that need much better be experienced than described through the medium of words. The mess of images that the personality of Lord Brentford (lovingly addressed as "Jix" by the British bohemian and puritan alike), the Bishop's blessing, Christian Epiphany (old style) and the films illustrating on a quivering screen the shocking doings of the Red monsters stalking out there in God-forsaken Russia hardly fail to move the average thinking human to laughter. Even the Communists (who, by the way, possess no "distinguishing marks of identity", to employ the Home Office, specialist jargon) would probably put off their preoccupation with the doings of the Third International proletarian Revolution and what-not, and exercise their lungs once in a while.

"JIX" AND HIS VOCATION.

The joke appears to be too good to have any relation to reality unless, indeed, one were to assume that British intelligence had been ruined by the heady drink of an anti-Soviet propaganda of very crude quality. Scepticism always goes without saying, with the kind of no-God campaign of Soviet "atricities". But one cannot help wondering at the sad poverty of stunts that reduces the hardened Imperialist like "Jix" to the plight of getting himself mixed up with ignorant, hysterical Church-women and professional padres. That is, of course, not to deny that His Lordship is only consistent in assuming this new role of Saviour of Christianity in the glorious British Empire. The new halo is certainly not unworthy of the Home Office hero so appropriately rewarded with a solid peerage. Probably he had missed his vocation like all successful men in the world including his ex-Cabinet colleagues who have since retired from active politics into the more lucrative haven of Big Business. "Jix" had something about him of the proverbial padre and his evangelical Home Office career testifies to this. He began with the sale of cigarettes, pies and chocolates carried by the heathens in the night, searched the Hyde Park, censored improper (albeit, artistic) books and has ended or, rather, promises to end, with the bigger padre's job of denouncing the dark deeds of the God-damned Reds.

AN ARGUMENT.

The sceptics will, of course, point out that the British Churchmen's films could be merely propagandistic as indeed they could be; that, in a world of industrial civilisation, Christianity has lost, like all sectarian religions, its medieval glory and meaning and has been demonstrated to be actually employed by the newer Church of Dividends. They will further demand to know whether the alleged no-God Soviet campaign does not, after all, compare favourably with the Christian believers' campaigns if due consideration is given to the general principles of the Soviet, and its social idealism; whether, human happiness has no place in the scheme of Christian ecclesiastical regime as would appear from conditions of the populations of some of the Christianity-ruled nations. There is certainly a good deal to choose, they will argue, between the fanaticism of Christian rule and the Soviet rule which is open to examination from other than the Christian bigot's view-point. The sceptics are in a position to quote a body of evidence about the general social conditions obtained under the Soviet rule to the distinct disadvantage of the "Christian" ones and they might even succeed in proving that the Soviet actually guaranteed freedom of belief while making the misuse of that freedom impossible despite instances of fanaticism practised by minor groups of zealots. And "Jix", as we know, is not good at this game of disputation despite his Home Office reputation. Intellectualism is probably hateful to him and he would never have become so beloved of the cartoonists if it were not so. Even his morality covers only the Church morality and he is quite content to call himself a sturdy, Imperialist Churchman.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Who Will Lead?

Further discussions at the Five Power Naval Conference, discussions which go beyond the stage of expressing pious hopes and declaring that all the participants are animated by the single desire to promote peace and goodwill reveal the complexity of the problem of securing an all round reduction in naval armaments. The question is which Powers will take courage in both hands and initiate a scheme of reduction for itself. The world looks to Britain and America to take this lead, but it appears that while Britain expects America to begin the process, America expects Britain to do the same. In a statement to the Press a fortnight before the Conference Mr. MacDonald said "Britain, with the full consent of the Admiralty, up to now, is prepared to make proposals which will mean considerable reductions in naval programmes without in any degree impairing the security of the Empire." This phrase "without in any degree impairing the security of the Empire" will be very welcome to the Tories and Imperialist Liberals but it leaves the situation only as it is. Far more courageous is the American proposal to have an all-round naval holiday for five years.

Response To Repression.

Mahatma Gnadhi has good reason to offer "congratulations" to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and his comrades. Their conviction is on the one hand a recognition of the fact that their activities have begun to tell and on the other an incentive to many others to redouble their patriotic efforts. In the words of the Congress President, Bengal's "honoured sons may well be proud that it has fallen to their lot to be the vanguard in the army of independent India". We have no doubt but that the Bengal convictions will put an end to the divisions among the local Congressmen and all will carry on the work of Mr. Bose in perfect union. Outside Bengal too patriotic Indians should reply to Government's challenge by joining the Congress in their thousands and loyally carrying out its instructions. The people must once again convince Government that repression is bound to be, as it has ever been, futile.

Congress Voters' Duty.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, a Congress representative in the Assembly, has addressed a letter to his constituency, wherein he says that he does not approve of the boycott of Councils, but is resigning for the sake of Congress discipline. His sense of discipline is commendable and will, we hope, be emulated by all members and sympathisers of the Congress, whether they be Councillors or voters. Discipline must be maintained from top to bottom. In the course of his letter Mr. Kidwai shows how rampant is communalism in the Legislatures and says in conclusion: "We should, therefore, be careful in the choice of our representatives and should give preference to one who is capable of protecting the interests of our Motherland." A Nationalist Congressman is certainly a better citizen than a communalist or a moderate. But for that very reason he should be saved against himself from the Council-morass and be reserved for better work in the country.

Communalists' Tactics.

Mr. Kidwai's disclosures about the tactics of communalists in the Legislatures are very interesting. "They are always on the look-out", he says, "for an opportunity to justify their presence there and consequently they try to smell an attack on class or communal interest in every social, economic, industrial and political question." Thus some Muslims "were heard canvassing in the lobby for the 18d. exchange ratio on the plea that the Muslims will be the losers if the exchange value of the rupee is fixed at 16d." Similarly, Maulvi Mohamad Yaqub first complained "why Muslim children were denied the protection the (Sarda) Bill proposed to afford to non-Muslims, then got the Bill extended to Muslims, but is now agitating to get Muslims exempted from the Act." The ways of communalists, Hindu or Muslim, are certainly inexplicable. But the best way to neutralise their mischief or to prevent it is to absorb the attention of all Indians in intense patriotic work in the country on a plane where there is no chance of one community being played against the other.

The Test.

John: "Where there is space there is always room for something else".

James: "Ah, let me see you move a big idea into a vacant mind"

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DOWN WITH UNTOUCHABILITY.

Many Temples Thrown Open To All Hindus.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following are extracts from the report of the work done by the Anti-Untouchability, Sub-Committee (Indian National Congress) from April to December 1929:—

This Sub-Committee was appointed by the Working Committee at its sitting at Delhi on 29th March 1929, consisting of Pandit Malaviyaji and Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, the latter to work as Secretary.

The Committee commenced work from April with its office at 395, Kalbadevi, Bombay, and with a programme for (1) getting temples, wells and schools, freely opened to untouchables, (2) instructing them in sanitary living.

It was also resolved that efforts should be concentrated for the time being on the first item in the programme viz., getting the temples thrown open, as constituting the most effective means of eliminating untouchability. With this end in view special meetings were held in Bombay in April where Pandit Malaviyaji spoke on the temple-entry question exhorting the caste Hindus to freely admit the so-called untouchables in all Hindu Temples. He spoke on the same theme emphasising the necessity of broader interpretation of Hinduism at almost every meeting during his extensive tour in Southern India which followed his visit to Bombay.

BANDRA, BOMBAY AND POONA CONFERENCES

A resolution in terms identical with the programme of the Committee was moved and passed at the Maharashtra Provincial Conference held at Bandra on 4th and 5th May 1929 and an informal Conference of workers was held under the auspices of the Committee at Bombay on 23rd May when the working programme for the districts was chalked out. Another conference of workers in the field of untouchability was convened by the Asprishyata Nivarak Mandal of Poona in June at which the Committee sent its representatives. The Secretary also attended. Both the organisations undertook to work out in close co-operation an intensive programme of persuading temple-owners and trustees to throw open the temples under them to untouchables. Every worker attending personally pledged himself to get at least one temple opened in the near future by his efforts. Three Pracharaks were appointed to carry on propaganda work in the districts one of them from the untouchable class itself. The Conference was attended by some of the foremost Shastries versed in Hindu Dharma-Shastras. Some of these who wield considerable influence among the orthodox caste Hindus are actively working in our field of reform.

SECRETARY'S WORK DURING TOURS.

The Secretary during his tours in Madras Presidency, C. P., Rajputana, Sind, Kashmir, Punjab and Frontier Provinces collected information regarding the conditions under which untouchable classes lived, and discussed the problem with local workers everywhere. He met Municipal members, trustees and owners of temples, wells, etc., and exhorted sympathisers to make concerted efforts for throwing open temples, wells and schools. He found the atmosphere favourable everywhere and an eagerness on the part of the caste Hindu workers and leaders in charge of public organizations or local bodies to do their duty for alleviating the lot of the untouchable classes. Municipalities and local boards in most places have officially no ban against untouchables, in schools wells, Dharmashalas, etc. under them, but efforts are needed still to enable the untouchables to enjoy the benefits of the same in actual practice.

RESPONSE.

The first temple opened through the Committee's efforts was the big Datta Durbar temple at Ellichpur in Berars. Influential Hindu organisations besides the Congress had been vigorously working towards the same end and a very good response was beginning to be made without any opposition worth the name almost everywhere. About half-a-dozen temples in the mofussil towns and villages were announced to have been declared open and the trustees of some of the biggest temples in Bombay were being successfully moved. Sjt. Bhopatkar, President, Poona Asprishyata Nivarak Mandal issued a closely reasoned appeal addressed to the trustees of the historical Parvati Temple of Poona exhorting them to open the doors of the famous temple to all Hindus including untouchables.

Our appeals were vigorously supported by a number of leading caste Hindus and it seemed for a while to promise rich fruition when suddenly the movement of direct action under the title of "Temple Entry Satyagraha" was launched by certain leaders of the untouchable communities in Poona to force an entry into the Parvati Temple.

AN ANXIOUS SITUATION.

With the broadcasting of modern ideas of freedom and self-assertion in the matter of birth-rights and as a result of years of earnest efforts of the reforming sections among Hindus, a sudden self-consciousness has swept over the depressed classes during recent years. To their leaders the existing disabilities are too galling to be tolerated for a moment longer and they are naturally impatient with the pace of reform which even their accredited sympathisers among caste Hindus would deem acceptable for the moment. They attacked the caste Hindu leaders and workers, questioned their "bonafides" and attributed all their efforts for the uplift of the untouchables to sheer jealousy of Mussalmans or Christians. In Bombay they openly talked of equality of status not only in all out-door dealings but in the matter of inter-dining and inter-marriage. The "Satyagraha" which the Bombay untouchable leaders proposed to resort to was naturally different from the well-known methods of Mahatma Gandhi inasmuch as they did not make too much of a fetish of non-violence.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

The tension however is now slowly subsiding and the trustees in many places have begun to reconsider their position. Steps are under consideration to approach the courts for a fresh judicial pronouncement that may take full cognisance of the religious and the social out-look for the modern Hindu. Eminent counsel like Mr. Jayakar who is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on Hindu Law. Customs and Tradition have opined that a favourable judicial pronouncement is within the range of possibility despite previous decisions. Legislation on the lines of the removal of the Caste disabilities Act has also been suggested and Mr. M. R. Jayakar has published a draft bill which he intends to introduce during the next session of the Legislative Assembly.

THE FUTURE

The Committee is confident that if sustained and vigorous efforts are made by Hindu Congressmen on proper lines, the problem of untouchability is capable of being solved for all practical purposes without recourse to direct action which may involve the Hindu society in an internecine struggle at a most critical juncture in the history of the nation. If, however this is not accomplished soon, we may be unable to avoid a vast and embarrassing domestic struggle for which the Hindus may have to thank none but themselves. For "it is impossible" to quote the words of Mahatma Gandhi, "to avoid an exhibition of impatience and worse, if after having awakened them (i.e. the so-called untouchable classes) to a sense of their awful position, we do not succeed in easing it for them before it becomes too late."

TEMPLES AND WELLS OPENED.

The following is the list of temples declared opened under the auspices of the Committee or through the efforts of its members, workers and sympathisers:

1. Datta Darbar Temple, Ellichpur (Berar).
2. Maruti Temple, Akola.
3. Koteshwar Temple, Wai (Dt. Satara).
4. Rama's Temple, Gulal Wadi, Bombay.
5. Fakirchand's Temple, Jubbulpore.
6. Byahorji's Radhakrishna Temple, Jubbulpore.
7. Naramadaji's Temple, Jubbulpore.
8. Purnani Khair Mai Temple, Jubbulpore.
9. Bilaiya's Radhakrishna Temple, Jubbulpore.
10. Bade Mahabir's Temple, Jubbulpore.
11. Rama's Temple, Jubbulpore.
12. Dikshitpura Shiv Temple, Jubbulpore.
13. Shankar and Mahabir Temple, Tumsar (C. P.).
14. Ekveera Devi Temple, Kinai (Oundh State).
15. Maruti Temple, Satara.

(Seth Jamnalal Bajaj had opened his own temple of Laxmi Narayan before this Committee was formed).

Temples declared opened through the efforts of other organisations or individuals working on similar lines are—

1. Exbote's Temple, Umerkhed (Berars).
2. Ganpati Temple, Pimpalner (Khandesh).
3. Yamai Devi Temple, Oundh (Dt. Satara).
4. Kirloskar's Temple, Kirloskar Wadi, Satara.
5. Maruti Temple, Poona (Camp).

Untouchables are freely admitted and allowed to worship at Kailadevi's ancient temple owned by the State of Karauli in Rajputana. They are allowed to take the Darshan, and sit to listen to religious discourse on occasions at Rama's temple, Sholapur.

Through the efforts of the Secretary all the 27 Municipal wells were thrown open to the untouchables at Wardha. A number of wells were also thrown open during the Secretary's visit at Tumsar and Gondia in C. P. Municipalities and local boards are being moved to lift the ban over schools, wells, Dharmashalas, etc., whenever it still exists and to see that the benefits conferred are enjoyed by the untouchables wherever it has been lifted. These bodies are also being moved to withhold exemptions from tax in respect to all temples, etc., which persist in maintaining the ban against untouchables.

It must be noted that in all parts of the country temples are being opened to untouchables by caste Hindus on their own initiative many of whom often do not announce the fact or the local events are not reported to wider public.

A TIP TO RACING ENTHUSIASTS.

—:o:—

New Year "Resolution."

At the commencement of a New Year we all make resolutions of some sort. Here are a few suggestions for those intimately associated with racing, and whilst the ideas are not intended seriously, there is, at least, a suspicion, that we should like to see some of them carried into effect, so writes a correspondent in the all sport, weekly.

FOR JOCKEYS.

Always try to win and never to ease up out of a place when the public have backed the horse each way. Never to demand more than the scale fees for riding fancied horses and never to be late for early morning exercise gallops.

FOR OWNERS.

Always tell the public if they fancy any of their horses and never to tell a jockey: "Don't give him a hard race." Never to pester their trainers as to the condition of their horses; nor to attempt to deceive their friends so that the S. P. will not be affected.

FOR TRAINERS

Always to have their horses fit and well whenever an owner wishes them to run and win. Always to be certain that the Press reports of gallops are correct. Never to hold secret trials; nor to attempt to deceive the handicapper.

FOR BACKERS.

To give up backing unplaced horses each way and losers to win and to go straight to the bank with the bookie's cheque every Monday morning.

FOR RACING WRITERS.

To tip all the winners; never to criticise jockeys: and to give up writing twaddle when they find it hard to fill their allotted space.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

Hard Court Tourney.

The following are results of the matches played on Sunday.

GENT'S SINGLES.

A. C. Pereira beat C. Gonsalves 6—4, 6—4.

Capt. R. S. Raja Iyer beat H. R. Shellenberger, 6—0, 6—3.

Ramnath Chopra beat A. G. Gupte, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

N. B. Bhagvat beat R. S. Samsi, 6—1, 6—2.

GENT'S DOUBLES.

N. R. Sana and B. H. —hardekar, beat P. K. S. Chari and Bewoor, 6—2, 6—4.

A. R. Acott and C. Sutton beat M. M. Jayakar and Habib Rahimtoola, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

H. R. Shellenberger and G. T. Thach beat Luis De Olivares and W. B. Schleiter, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

LADIES SINGLES.

Mrs. M. P. McDougall beat Miss D. Burrows, 6—2, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss E. Harris and B. S. Dalaya beat Miss F. Talyarkhan and R. J. Gazdar, 10—8, 7—5.

Miss C. Stebbing and M. Kamruddin beat Mr. and Mrs. H. Kohloff, 6—0, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana:—Court No. 1 at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—Capt. R. S. Raja Iyer vs. H. T. Flanagan, followed by:—D. M. Khatao and Partner vs. Mrs. L. Race and Ramnath Chopra.

Court No. 2, at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—W. N. Chorpade vs. Luis De Olivare, followed by:—Miss F. F. Talyarkhan and Miss S. F. Talyarkhan vs. Mrs. Mrs. C. J. Froke and Mrs. Waud.

Court No. 3, at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—S. J. Rao vs. A. C. Pareira, followed by:—N. H. Khardekar vs. L. Brnyan.

Court No. 4, at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—D. C. Desai vs. B. C. C. Ernst, followed by:—M. Kamruddin and J. A. D. Naoroji vs. B. S. Dalaya and Partner.

The following players should be ready to play on the first Hindu Gymkhana available Tennis Court:—

(1) Capt. R. S. Raja Iyer and R. A. Vagle vs. Capt. Daghpande and Partner.

(2) Miss D. Burrows and Luis De Olivares vs. Mrs. Hidsdale and Annett.

(3) D. G. Desai and Cherapde vs. E. B. Gunjiher and G. H. Kamal.

B. P. Hard Court Tennis Tournament.

—:o:—

Results of the matches, played on Friday last are as under:—

N. R. Suvarna beat R. F. Vakharia 6-3, 6-4.

T. W. Brough and Partner W. O. Mrs. H. C. Quinn and W. B. Gordon.

W. B. Schleiter beat M. M. Hodgkinson 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. Patterson beat Mrs. Leveratt. 6-1, 6-0.

V. M. Merchant beat H. Kohloff 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss O, Stabbing and Mrs. Corbett-wright beat Mrs. Kania and Mrs. Naoroji 6-0, 6-0.

Capt. N. E. V. Patterson beat F. E. Vakil 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

R. J. Gazdar and Dastoor beat Ahmed Habib and Dawood Habib, 6-2, 6-3.

S. C. Manchanda beat J. Fardunji 6-2, 6-1.

J. A. D. Naoroji beat A. R. Acott 6-3, 6-3.

Gonsalves and Pereira beat B. B. Desai and Makhijani, 6-3 6-3.

Mrs. H. C. Quinn W. O. Mrs. Clayton. (Scratched).

Mrs. Freke and Partner W. O. Mrs. Clayton and Partner. (Scratched.)

Mrs. McDougall and Mrs. Davidson W. O. Mrs. Clayton and Partner (Scratched).

"UP WITH THE LARK" AT THE OPERA.

—:o:—

Bright And Breezy Musical Comedy.

The Banvard Musical Comedy Company staged the new musical comedy when they played "Up With the Lark" for the first time in Bombay last Friday. The musical version of the successful French farce "Glad Eye" it is a type of play that appeals to an after-dinner audience which likes its fare light and breezy.

The plot is flimsy, but the players made the most of the many amusing situations.

Alec Kellaway, as Jack Murray, gave an easy performance and Edgar Stanmore got the full humour out of the part of the likeable Freddy Van Bozer.

Len Walker played the role of the spiritualistically minded old Frenchman, Monsieur Galicot and Billy Bray potrayed the medium, Hyacinth, in very able manner. Miss Claire Leslie as Regine Galicot was delightful and Miss Cherry Wylmott gave a clever interpretation as the suspicious American wife of "Freddy". Miss Thelma Burness was her own vivacious self as To-To, the French milliner and greatly enhanced her reputation. The scenes are laid in the pretty grounds of the villa of Monsieur Galicot at the well-known seaside resort Le Touquet. The Banvard Young Ladies had ample opportunity to dispose themselves in various stages of dress and undress and in several dancing numbers made a distinct net.

"Up With The Lark" was again played on Saturday and Sunday and drew crowded houses.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

—:o:—

FRANCE BEAT IRELAND. . .

LONDON, Jan. 25.

In Rugby International Match France beat Ireland by five points to nil at Belfast.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The British Consulate at Jeddah has been raised to the status of a Legation.—Reuter.

New Delhi.—The Nawab of Bhopal opened the Delhi Health and Baby Week on Friday afternoon before a large gathering which included Sir John Thompson, Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith, Sir Henry Symons and Major General Graham.—A.P.

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(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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MR. TRIVEDI TROUNCES MR. TAIRSEE

"NOT PROPER TO DENOUNCE PEOPLE WHO FIGHT INDIA'S BATTLE."

Indian Merchants Resent Attack On Mahatmaji.

The proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held on Saturday afternoon were considerably enlivened when questions were raised if the chairman was justified in "attacking" the Congress in the course of his speech.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the retiring President, who was in the chair at his speech dealt at length on the present political situation and criticised the Congress creed of Independence. He thought it was not too late for Mahatma Gandhi to retrace his steps and spoke on the "much needed unity."

TAIRSEE "FIRM."

These remarks evidently provoked a member to interrupt the speech and ask if politics of a controversial nature should be introduced in the proceedings of the Chamber.

Mr. Tairsee held that it was not possible for him to divorce politics from economics of this country. He said he was on firm ground as politics had been referred to always by former Presidents.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi protested and asked: "Is this a place to indulge in politics"?

Mr. Tairsee: You can have your say after the speeches are over.

AN UNBALANCED SPEEEH.

The speeches being over, Mr. Trivedi was allowed to ventilate his grievance. He expressed his surprise at the fact that the Chairman had devoted in his speech only 5 pages to commercial matters and as many as 15 pages to political matters. Ordinarily it was understood that the Chamber was not against discussing politics if it was meant to support economic questions. He said it was the complaint of the Government that the Chamber had been indulging too much in C[illegible]irs, but he and other [illegible] the Chamber had supported the Chairman and committee of the Chamber in their fight against Government because it was all along an economic fight.

"NOT YET SOBERED."

Mr. Trivedi proceeded:—"But today you have devoted 15 pages of your speech to the discussion of the political situation. I think there should have been a limit to it. I want to congratulate you [illegible] the approbation you have received for the services you have rendered to the Chamber. When I called you as Chairman we expected the responsibilities attached to the office would be thrown and we never expected you would go to the length of attacking indirectly Indians who are fighting fight which the Chamber has been putting up in the economics and com-

[illegible]mber that the [illegible]ich agitates us exploitation of [illegible]ecretary of [illegible] that it was [illegible]tion that was [illegible]eople of India [illegible]vernment."

[illegible]OUNCE CONGRESS.

[illegible]andhi was induced [illegible]ndependence resolu[illegible]t of this exploita[illegible]n in[illegible]d the speaker "I wholeheartedly agree with [illegible]gress decision, but at the [illegible]me I feel that those who [illegible]ot with us to-day are really [illegible]ting our battle and without [illegible]eir fight our fight would be [illegible]eless. I say it is not proper for [illegible] to denounce those people who [illegible]e fighting our battle.

STRENGTHENING BUREAUCRACY.

[illegible]r. Trivedi said that the [illegible]mber should not do anything [illegible]ch would be interpreted as if [illegible] businessmen of Bombay were [illegible]gthining the hands of Gov[illegible]ent in their present policy.

[illegible]S PAST AND PRESENT.

[illegible]aracterising the Chairman's [illegible] as one-sided Mr. Trivedi [illegible]"What I object to is that [illegible]ve attacked only one side [illegible]t the Government severely [illegible]One would have liked you [illegible] the Government hard as [illegible]ur wont in the past."

[illegible]onclusion Mr. Trivedi said [illegible]not his object to censure [illegible]airman's speech, but he [illegible] to make it clear that the [illegible]ts of Bombay did not [illegible]Government in whatever [illegible] might adopt. In the [illegible]f the economic questions, [illegible]hasise", the Congress and [illegible]re one. They only differed [illegible] policy of achieving the

[illegible] his speech Mr. Tair[illegible] was inevitable in the [illegible]e of things to re[illegible]s while talking about [illegible]s of the country.

[illegible]IRSEE'S SPEECH.

[illegible]e [illegible] the course of his

[illegible] of Ahmedabad [illegible] Bombay and every [illegible] of the cotton textile industry, is being rapidly and seriously undermined by the growth of imports of staple lines of piecegoods from Japan. In ten months of 1929, the imports from Japan reached the figure of 435 million yards as against 308 million yards for the whole of 1928. The position has been dealt with in Mr. Hardy's report in so far as the danger of Japanese and Italian competition is concerned. The only fault I have to find with that report is that it underestimates the seriousness of the competition from the United Kingdom. On the whole, the report more than bears out the claims which have repeatedly been made by the Bombay Millowners for more effective Protection, and I look to the Finance Bill of 1930-31 to provide a measure of Protection which will effectively curtail the foreign imports for a number of years.

CO OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

In this connection, may I suggest formation of a Co-operative Association for purchase, production and sale purposes same as is now being considered in the United States of America. This will save middlemen's charges and leakages. The Indian cotton textile industry will have to be reorganised to put it in a competitive position with other countries, but reorganisation cannot take place unless the industry is in a position to sell its products at a profit. For the last 6 or 7 years, the consumer has been getting his product at or below the cost of production, and the slightly higher price he may have to pay if import duties are increased, should be willingly borne in the interests of the industrial prosperity of the country.

SHAREHOLDERS' LOSS.

When one considers that the shareholders of Bombay mills have lost more than Rs. 7 crores in the last three years in the form of share capital, and when one considers that, during the same period, more than 25 per cent of Bombay mills have had to be reconstructed with or without first going into liquidation, even the Government of India must realise that the time for words of advice has past and the time for effective action is more than overdue. It should, I maintain, be one of the foremost aims of the Chamber at this crisis in the affairs of our most important industry, in which probably more than 50 per cent of the population are directly or indirectly concerned, to insist that the demand made by the spokesmen of the Mill Industry should be granted and granted without delay or any further argument, if Bombay and the Presidency are to be saved from irretrievable financial ruin.

"CHATTELS" ABROAD.

I do not think it can be denied that our status in the Empire is that of "chattels abroad and exiles at home." For all practical purposes we have no voice in the Government of the country, though it must be admitted that of recent years we have been allowed to enter into Government as "assistants" in the French sense of the word (Assistant means "on-looker" "bystander", "beholder", "spectator"), and as such have the same voice in the conduct of business as salesmen have in stores.

This, and the atmosphere of inferiority, in which we have to live as aliens in our own land with no rights except those given by the grace of a foreign government are some of the causes of what is known as Indian "discontent" by bureaucrats and as "legitimate discontent" by us.

Mr. Gandhi who believed that as Councils were "temples of Maya" or as a cynic put it, "temples built on gutter," he was not reconciled to this position and took up the non-cooperation move where he had previously left it "suspended". He was fielding all the while till at Lahore with the help of good fieldsmen and Jewahirlal Nehru in the captainship he found it was time for him to bowl. It was a perfect pitch, and bowlers wicket, the ground being well rolled by Simon Commission and Mr. Gandhi having found the spot, cleaned, bowled most of the Council team, some having been caught at the "point" by sharp fielding of Pandit Motilal Nehru and others, clean stumped by Jewaharlal Nehru. That is the genesis of the Lahore resolution. "Meets National".

VICEROY'S DEMAND.

Nor, in this connection, it should be forgotten that in offering, with the approval and sanction of the British Cabinet, the Round Table Conference, the Viceroy was meeting the "national demand" put forward by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Legislative Assembly. Further to clear the atmosphere, the Viceroy, in the statement accompanying the offer, took an opportunity to say that the Declaration of 1917 was and is intended to mean that it is the policy and purpose of Britain to admit India to equal status with the self-governing Dominions, thus unreading the rending put on the said Declaration during the regime of Lord Aeading. The Viceroy's statement say nothing and well it could not as to the 'time and conditions' of nIdia's admission to Dominion Status, the said question being left over to be decided at the proposed Round Table Conference. Till the Simon Commission on Constitutional Reform has made its report, and is considered by the British Cabinet, is it practical politics to expect that the issues raised by the Congress resolution can be prejudiced, as if by anticipation? That would be tantamount tomdissolving the Commission or acting over its head. Surely the British Cabinet cannot put on the shelf the Commission in sessions with the same ease and comfort the Congress has jettisoned the Nehru Report.

"WE STAND FOR COUNCILS."

We, the Chamber, have always stood for Councils' entry, as we believe that whatever their constitution powers and limitations they are not to be boycotted, and hence the question "to be or not to be" does not arise with us. The President of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. V. J. Patel unveiling the statue of late Lala Lajpatrai in Lahore, spoke of the Sarda Act as a historic achievement. The protection of industries—most prominent case that will strike you is that of Iron and Steel—the most vital to us can come by Legislature also taxation proceeds from the same source. The question of our textile industry is sure to come up next sessions, also various reports of the Tariff Board, and the important Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill of our friend "Admiral" Hajt, and it is unimaginable to us businessmen, that we can boycott legislatures till they are functioning and from where legislation affecting our vital interests comes for consideration and adoption.

ASKING TOO MUCH.

May I now appeal to Mahatma Gandhi—for he is the Congress—to desist from pursuing the intended programme of Civil Disobedience till such time the promised Round Table Conference has met. We will be glad, if he, agreeable to our request, revises his decision and consents to attend the Conference; but if he cannot, why not give others sporting chance to obtain responsible Government for India, Government in which Indians are masters at Home. If he gives us the asked for opportunity and we do not obtain "Purna" Dominion Status in action, but are only offered Dominion Status which is another and camouflaged name for Dominion Status in "inaction," then we will be disillusioned and may all stand with Mahatmaji in the struggle to obtain it. But to expect us to join him at this time when there is an offer, and which we think it inadvisable to turn away, is to ask too much of us compared to too little we are asking of him, viz.: to withhold his hand for the present. I trust this request and appeal of ours will tell on him.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL."

And for this, we, businessmen, ought to have the spirit of "business as usual," and not be deterred by the Independence resolution—which should be read in one and one way only viz.: in Pickwickian sense. If foreigners do not know the situation and are frightened, I can understand that, but I cannot for the life of me, understand the fear of those who are expected know better how the land lies. Mr. Lloyd George asks Government of India not to underestimate the situation. May I ask them, and you all, not to overesteem it? Some of you have been frightened at the cry of Repudiation of Debts. The Congress in a previous year (1922) had passed a similar resolution, and not a bird chirped. Why you should be frightened is more than I can understand, and the only way to meet such a cry is to pay no attention to it and to show by action more eloquent than words that you take it is a cry of light-weight imbeciles—the cry of those who have adopted the motto of Nietzsche: "Talk dangerously." We, businessmen, should, know "what is what" and discount it 110 per cent.

Mr. Laljee's Speech.

Mr. Hoseinbhoy A. Laljee in the course of his speech said:—

With regard to financial difficulties of agriculture, I wish to point out that the Government of India has not provided Indian peasants with any financial help, nor even the Provincial Governments who have made the collection of land revenue their only duty. Their proverty—heipless and hopeless—has no parallel in the history of civilised world, and therefore they are still working under the old rotten methods involving waste of neergy and time. They have no funds with which they can afford to purchase better implements, tools and good manures. Besides, Indian Agriculturists are forced to sell their produce at ridiculously low prices for exports to foreign countries, simply because they have no funds to fall back upon till prices adjust themselves.

Another consideration that calls for a change in the economic mal-adjustment is that India should not depend, on foreigners to supply her most necessary articles of life, which can be manufactured in nIndia. Her resources are very imperfectly utilised, their development has been unduly delayed and the national well-being demands the formulation of a wider and more active industrial policy than has been pursued in the past. The need for a new industrial policy was accepted by the Industrial Commission that recommended the creation of a strong central industrial department with provincial services.

The only solution to remedy the existing defects of our economic system is to introduce a vigorous scheme of industrialisation which will produce more wealth, create fresh avenues of employment and make India self-contained to a greater extent. India can no longer tolerate being regarded as a plantation, growing raw produce to be shipped by foreign agents, to be worked into fabrics by foreign skill and capital and to be re-exported to India by foreign merchants. The Industrial Commission also indicated an economically self-contained India, on economic as well as political grounds.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

The industrial situation is as bad at present as it was during the last few years. Trade and Commerce continue dull and there appears very little indication of their revival. The Cotton Textile Industry which is the most important single industry not only of this city, but of the whole presidency, has also suffered enormous losses chiefly as the result of the fixation of 18d. ratio by law. Although the Government of India are at liberty to deny that the 18d ratio has affected Indian industry and trade adversely, let me tell the Government of India that the whole of thinking India joins issue with them in this respect. As a proof, you have before you, gentlemen, the case of the practically ruined cotton textile industry.

RUINOUS RATIO.

I say that the true adjustment would demand that wages should be reduced by 12-1/2 per cent., because they are economically just like a commodity which can be purchased and sold. Thus wages affected cost of production and consequently the selling price. In fact Mill-owners wanted to cut wages by about 12-1/2 per cent. and the result was the notorious General Strike among Bombay Cotton Textile workers, causing starvation to nearly one lakh and fifty thousand workers for a period of five months and resulting in enormous losses to Mill-owners. In order to keep up the ration against the clearly expressed wishes of all important Indian Businessmen and public bodies, Government manipulated the currency of the country. The Government plea that the prices of commodities had adjusted themselves to 18d. ratio proved false by actual figures later on. Every businessmen knows that high rate of Exchange encourages imports other things remaining the same.

LOOK AT THIS AND THAT.

As against, the advantages that foreign competitors enjoy, consider the position of Indian manufactures. Instead of directly encouraging Indian industries, the Government of India has failed to impose even high duties on foreign imports. Besides, the fixation by law of 18d. ratio gave a direct incentive to foreigners to export their goods to India. In this connection, I should like to refer you to the recommendations of the Hardy Committee on the Import Tariff on piecegoods and the External Competition in Cotton Piece Goods Trade. The Report clearly shows by means of figures and statistical information the extent of competition from Japan and United Kingdom. By prohibition of imports, where it is clearly demonstrated that equivalent goods can be manufactured in this country, we can achieve our end. A general policy of protection should be accepted with suitable safeguards and care should be taken to see that wrong advantage is not taken of our protectionist policy by foreign interests that may come to establish their firms in India in order to enjoy the privileges instead of competing with us from a distance.

I feel very strongly on the question of prohibition. The attitude of both the public and the Provincial Government concerned, towards this question, is simply callous. The magnitude of the great harm that is being daily done to the masses by intoxicating drugs and liquors does not seem to have been properly realised. They are spelling ruin to the working classes and the peasantry, and the indirect effect of this upon the economic and industrial conditions is no less harmful. It is in my opinion the duty of all Provincial Governments not only to actively support the propaganda against liquor and other intoxicating drugs but should actually accept the policy of prohibition and carry it out in practice.

This is the time when great Statesmen are required to steer the politics of India. The World Newspaper Services are andn will be acting both as friends and foes, and overy act will shall and must be such as would clearly enable all people to understand the same. Mincing the matters or holding out threats shall have no place. Any fact as soon as it happens wherever it be, in the world is reflected as if in a mirror within twenty-four hours all round the world. Let no one be under the misapprehension that what is done in London or in New York or in Tokio by its Government is not known in India. I say that it is the comparison which causes satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

The days are gone when people of any country will tolerate the Government which cannot provide employment for its people in order to earn fair living.

Mr. Karanjia's Speech.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, the new Vice-President, said:—

One question of national importance is Insurance. It is gratifying that our Indian Insurance Companies have been showing steady progress but as yet the bulk of the business, both in life insurance as well as fire insurance, is in the hands of the foreign companies. Here, too, the remedy lies in our own hands and commercial organisations such as ours should make combined efforts and take concerted action to see that Indian Insurance goes to Indian Companies. The insurance premia ought to increase the country's resources for credit facilities but in our case the foreign companies invest these moneys in foreign concerns and starve our industries and trade. If for no other reason, at least for this, there should be restrictions on the activities of these foreign companies.

HIS OTHERS POINT.

The other point to which I would invite your attention is the great hardship experienced by the mercantile community owing to the inordinate delay in disposal of cases in our law courts and the prohibitive cost of litigation. This deters many merchants from resorting to courts of justice for their just claims. Much has been said about this in the past, but nothing has been done to improve matters and I suggest that we should not sit quiet until the machinery of the civil courts is remodelled.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were elected to the Managing Committee for the year 1930:—

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, President
Mr. Behram N. Karanjia Vice-President.

Members of the Committee:

1. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, 2. Mr. Lalji Naranji, 3, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, 4. Mr. S. N. Haji, 5. Prof. S. R. Davar, 6. Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji, 7 Hon. Sir Priroze C. Sethna, 8 Mr. Walchand Hirachand, 9 Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, 10 Mr. H. P. Mody, 11 Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, 12 Prof. Khushal T. Shah, 13 Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, 14 Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, 15 Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji, 16 Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, 17 Mr. Kisondas Manmohandas Ramji, 18 Mr. Dwarkadas Chhotalal Vakil, 19 Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thakersey, 20 Hon'ble Mr. Ratansi Dharmasi Morarji, 21 Mr. Ebrahim G. Currimbhoy, 22 Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), 23 Mr. Jamnadas Harakhji Sanghavi.

ALL PARTY LEADERS PRESENT.

—:o:—

Addressing Empty Galleries.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25

Though never before had the Viceroy addressed the Assembly with the galleries empty, the House itself was fairly full to-day. All the Front Benches were occupied and practically every member had come for the occasion.

All Party leaders were present, including Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay and Sir Abdul Qayum. The Viceroy's Box had over a dozen occupants, including Lord and Lady Hailsham and the Duke of Sutherland.

The official Gallery was also fully packed. The Viceroy spoke for 25 minutes. The speech was applauded from all parts of the House at the conclusion.

The ceremony to--day was simple. His Excellency took the President's Chair, the Hon. Mr. Patel sitting on a chair on the dais immediately to his right. His Excellency entered the Chamber and left in the usual procession.—A. P.

BANGALORE AUTHORITIES PANICKY.

—:o:—

Ban On Weapons, Public Utterances Of cries, Or Even Songs.

BANGALORE, Jan. 25.

The District Magistrate has issued orders under the Mysore Police Regulations prohibiting the carrying of arms, cudgels or other weapons, collection and preparation of stones and other missiles, public utterance of cries, singing songs and delivery of harangues etc., which in the opinion of the Magistrate might lead to disturbance of public peace. This order, the Magistrate says, has been issued as he has received credible information that there is a move to conduct processions, read out messages and hoist flags etc. near public streets on "Independence Day".—A. P.

SIMON SEVENS' DIVIDED REPORT?

"Dominion Status By Stages."

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The "Daily Express" professes knowledge of the main lines of conclusions of the Simon Commission's report. It says that the Commission at present is not unanimous in its findings. The majority of four, including Sir John Simon, are in favour of the grant of Dominion Status by slow and gradual stages. The minority of three hold that as certain Indian politicians have not proved themselves appreciative of the reforms already granted or capable of carrying them to practical effect, these concessions should be withdrawn and single British rule should be restored wherever Indian co-operation is withheld. The Indianisation of Army cannot be effected according to Sir Simon's view, (so the "Express" says) within period of less than 35 years.—Reuter.

WOES OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

Advantages Of "Pax Britannica"!

HOW NATIVES ARE ENSLAVED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 4.

A licensing case which has evoked much interest has just been decided by the Newcastle Borough Licensing Officer, Mr. A. G. Forsdick, who has refused the issue of a certificate for a general dealer's license to a prominent local Indian firm which desires to form itself into a proprietary company under the provisions of the Companies Act.

The firm of I. M. Mathir, which is a large business concern established here for many years, applied for what is virtually a transfer from the present proprietor to a private company registered as "I. M. Mathir" (Proprietary) Ltd. to trade on the same premises, the existing licence to be surrendered on the grant of the new license to the new company.

UNFAIR ADVANTAGE

The licensing officer took advantage of the Natal Municipal Law, which provides for the issue of a trading license subject to the endorsement on the license of any conditions or restrictions which may be agreed to by the applicant, and that any infringement of such conditions by the licence holder will entail the cancellation of the license. The applicants were asked to agree to the endorsement on the license of the condition providing in effect that no transfer of shareholdings in the company would be made without the prior consent in writing of the Licensing Officer. This condition the applicants attorney Mr. R. J. Edmondots refused to agree.

The Licensing Officer thereupon refused the application setting on record his reasons as follows:—"I have refused this application for the reason that it is undesirable in the public interest that increased facilities should be granted and fresh rights created in respect of the business in question. Further, I have come to the conclusion that there is no necessity for the particular license applied for".

An appeal has been filed.—Free Press.

SERFDOM IN TRANSVAAL.

—:o:—

Negroes Forced To Slave For Whites.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 4.

In September last the Transvaal Farmers' Congress concluded that:

(1) The Congress considers that the welfare and prosperity of the whites and natives of South Africa depends in a large measure on the complete segregation of towns and the gradual repatriation of all male natives to the country, except such housed under the compound system while serving periods of employment

(2) In view of the scarsity of farm labour, the present Native Land Act of 1914 be so amended as to ensure that a Native should render at least nine months' service per year while residing on plough lands.

A MEAN TRICK

The reasons advanced for the above conclusions are that the Union mines may need shortly 30,000 natives, agriculture and other industries would need another 30,000. Since there is no possibility of obtaining natives from outside the Union authorities are thrown back on the only avenue of exploration The gradual repatriation of natives from the towns could easily be effected in a few years and thereby the element of competition in unskilled labour would be largely eliminated.

Mr. Pirow is bringing in a Bill in the next session of the Parliament in which it is laid down that, Natives living on private farms should do so under the following conditions:—

(1) They have to give 90 days free labour in place of rent.

(2) These 90 days are not necessarily consecutive—the former can call on the one liable to service any time.

(3) The native so liable cannot leave the farm without a written permission and the Bill lays down no conditions as to the former's liability in regard to giving such a permit when asked.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

The suggestion of the Congress is to deport male natives from towns in order to force them to work for the benefit of the farmers.

The position of the natives is most deplorable. Their position may be summed up as follows:—

If a native works on salary he would receive from 10s. to £1-10 per month which is not even sufficient to pay his rent if he lives in Government location. Besides this he has to pay hut-tax, poll-tax, pass fees and so on. To clothe and maintain himself and support his family is the last though of first consideration.

If a native does not desire to serve on salary and if he is married he should only live upon private land but these are already overcrowded with cattle and other stock.—Free Press.

LAWYERS NOT LIABLE FOR COSTS.

—:o:—

Full Bench Judgment.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

The Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court, consisting of seven Judges, sat about two months ago to consider a question whether the High Court had power in appropriate circumstances, to order a lawyer personally to pay the costs of an application or suit.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru argued the case on behalf of the Bar. Separate and conflicting judgments have now been delivered. The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Boys and Mr. Justice Young hold that the High Court has such power, while Mr. Justice Sulaiman Mr. Justice Banerjee, Mr. Justice Sen and Mr. Justice Niamtullah take the contrary view and hold that the High Court has no such power.

The majority view prevailing, the order of the Court is that it has no power to order a legal practitioner to pay personally the costs of an application or suit, except in cases to which Section 35 of the Civil Procedure Code can be made applicable.—A. P.

OPIUM COMMISSION APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Geneva.—The Opium Commission has adopted the proposal of Sir Malcolm Delevingne to appoint a Committee to study all aspects of the question of limitation of the production of narcotics, and report, if possible, to the present session of the Commission.—Reuter.

IRRESPONSIBLE INVENTION."

—:o:—

Statement Of "Daily Express."

LONDON, Jan. 25.

An inquiry at the offices of the Indian Statutory Commission has elicited a statement that the "Daily Express" forecast of the findings of the Commission is an irresponsible invention and entirely baseless—Reuter

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MARRIED GIRL'S ORDEAL

—:o:—

Case Under Prostitution Act.

How a young married girl from up-country found herself entrapped in a brothel in Bombay in an attempt to escape from her husband's harassment was described in the proceedings of a case now going on before Mr. Justice Madgaoker and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The accused are Abdul Rahmin Mehrab, a Mahomedan, 35 years of age, and his wife Shahjadi Begum who are charged with importing a woman for prostitution untder the Prevention of Prostitution Act. The victim is a young Mahomedan girl who was living with her mother at Pilibit in the United Provinces. Her husband had long separated from her and was whoring constantly, and had on one occasion tried to set fire to her house. Shahjadi Begum, the second accused who was a resident of the same place induced the girl to accompany her to Bombay, where she promised to get her a rich husband" (master). Allured by the hope of a luxurious and comfortable life in Bombay, and anxious to get away from the constant harassment of her husband, the girl accompanied the accused who took her to Delhi where she was made to earn as a prostitute. After a few days, to avoid the attention of the police, the accused brought her down to Bombay where she was kept at the "Paris Beauty Bath" opposite Novelty Cinema, Grant Road. A fortnight later, she was removed to a neighbouring room which the accused had hired, and there she was made to lead the life of a professional prostitute.

The case is proceeding.

Misappropriation Of Cement Concern's Fund.

—:o:—

Jhimbhai Bhagwandas Mehta was put up again before Mr. Justice Madgaoker and a common jury at the High Court Sessions in connection with another case of misappropriation of the fund of the National Cement Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (in liquidation).

The accused having pleaded guilty, Mr. Justice Madgaoker sentenced him to 7 years, the sentenc to run concurrently with the same term awarded in the first case against him.

In the previous case the accused received 7 years for mimsappropriation of over 2 lakhs belonging to the Company while he was the Managing Director. Prior to the trial, the accused was practising as a pleader at Bhusaval.

Gazette Of India.

—:o:—

DELHI, Jan. 24.

Legislative Department: Messrs. Narayanprasad, Sesha Iyengar, T. R. Phookun, Mohamed Jusuf Imam, V. V. Jogiah, S. C. Mitra, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, D. B. Delvi, N. C. Chunder, and Shanmugham Chetty have resigned their seats in the Legislative Assembly and Messrs. Rai Saresh Chandra Bahadur, Lagenath Mukerjee, Ramdas Panulu, Dr. U. Rama Rao and D. Weston have resigned their seats in the Council of State.

Sir Jehangir Coyajee, Messrs. T. Ryan and Jai Shilldy have been nominated members of the Council of State.

Notification has been issued under the signature of H. E. the Viceroy extending the term of the Legislative Assembly till 31st July.

Home Department: Captain Tudor Craig has been appointed to Burma Military Police.—A. P.

—:o:—

CHINCHVAD'S SUPPORT TO G. I. P. STRIKE.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

CHINCHVAD, Jan. 25.

The Railway men's Union passed a resolution supporting the strike programme. Mr. Abdul Razak of Poona and others delivered speeches emphasising the importance of the step proposed to be taken.

C. P. COUNCIL.

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

At to-day's sitting of the C. P. Council, elected members suffered defeat on three motions, namely, the first relating to the abolition of country liquor shops in Saugor districts, the second to removing of ban on Professor Khankhoje now in Mexico and the third to increasing grants-in-aid to local bodies for primary education. This is due to some disagreement between the Nationalists and the Democratic parties.

The Council adjourned 'sine die.' —A.P.

The Governor of Bihar and Orissa and Lady Stephenson arrived at Patna Government House on Friday.

The Royal Commission on Labour which arrived at Asansol on January 22, visited mines in Raneegunge coalfields and will be visiting mines in Jharia coalfields.

WHO "DETHRONES THE CONGRESS?"

THOSE CONGRESSMEN WHO SEEK RE-ELECTION.

Rajagopalachari On Desertions.

MADURA, Jan. 25.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who has come here is having a busy programme in connection with the Congress propaganda. A large number of workers met and conferred with him yesterday, to whom Mr. Rajagopalachari explained the strict conditions of discipline under which volunteers would have to work.

He strongly condemned the attitude of vacillation on the part of Congressmen in legislatures. "The issue is clear", he said, "now that the Congress has declared battle against the Government. You must show unmistakably that the whole country is behind Gandhiji and no minor benefits to be derived for a class or community or town can outweigh the national calamity of undermining the authority of the Congress at this critical juncture.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS.

It is not a question of loyalty of Congressmen, it is a question of loyalty of the whole country to the Congress flag. Britain is watching your loyalty with anxiety. Those who are vacillating now will condemn themselves for ever if in its hour of trial they now desert the Congress and make things easy for Britain."

COUNCIL "MAYA".

Referring to the policy of certain members of the Central and Provincial Legislators in the matter of resigning their seats in obedience to the Congress mandate, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has issued an appeal in which he says:—

"After the Congress has given challenge to the Government are you going to dethrone the Congress? Is this wise or proper, considering that you still depend on the name and prestige of the Congress for your elections and are fighting so hard to lack that name in your election appeal in some way or other? Can you not extricate yourself from this Council 'Maya'. Do you go into the Legislatures for getting minor benefits other than Swaraj? Do you dare to do so at this critical moment? Do you go in the hope that you will help Swaraj from inside the Councils? You dare not say this after six years' experience of the Swaraj Party and the confessions of the leader of your Party.

NOT A MINOR ISSUE.

Council boycott is not a minor issue. Independence without a programme is a mockery and no non-violent programme for Independence is conceivable without spurning the Councils and its advantages. If we keep reopening every serious resolution settled in the Congress, is it not time to abolish the Congress?"—Free Press.

WHAT WILL BRITAIN CHOOSE ?

A Prosperous And Contented Or "Lean, Hungry And Famished India Of To-day ?"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar reviewed the present trade conditions of India and the financial policy of Government, and urged the adoption of a comprehensive national economic policy which alone would permanently improve the condition of industry and trade and strengthen the Government's financial position.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

He affirmed that the rot in India's economic condition was due entirely to the unsound, unscientific and unsatisfactory policy of Government in regard to currency, credit, finance and exchange. He said the low cash balance of Government called for substantial long term investments in India and in view of the fact that Government could not borrow in London except at extremely unfavourable rates the one and only alternative was to raise loan in New York which as a financial centre was not less important to-day than London.

There was no reason, he said, why India should be compelled to concentrate all her foreign loans in London, and there was every possibility of India floating a Dollar loan on very favourable terms. A loan which he would like to be floated in New York at comparatively cheap rate should, in his opinion, be of size not only capable of bringing relief to the Finance Member in his immediate embarrassments, but also of enabling him to launch on permanent and constructive measures and innovations calculated to prevent recurrence of present conditions of both trade and money market.

RAPID INDUSTRIALISATION.

Mr. Sarkar pleaded for quick and intense industrialisation in order that the economic conditions of the people might be improved and their purchasing power strengthened in the interests of India and England alike.

Concluding, he asked the Finance Member to have equal eye on both countries in monetary, economic and financial policy. A stronger, more prosperous and more contented and friendly India would have been a greater asset to Britain than the lean, hungry, famished and disgruntled Hindustan of to-day.

Raja Reshee Case Law, President of the Chamber, who was prevented by illness from attending the meeting, in a message, said that he hoped the Labour Commission and the Banking Enquiry Committees would discover ways and means for development of India's industry and commerce, and a solution of the problem of unemployment which was assuming alarming shape.—A. P.

"PSEUDO-NATIONALISTS."

—:o:—

Mr. Barkat Ali Denounces Hindu Mahasabha Leaders.

Malik Barkat Ali, Advocate, Lahore, in a statement to the Associated Press says:—

"The recent statement of Dr. Moonje, the working president of the Hindu Mahasabha, issued from New Delhi, on January 16, in which he utters a grave warning to the Liberals not to tread what he calls the dangerous path of solving "political and communal differences on the principle of acts and concessions," is a piece of colossal stupidity and monumental hypocrisy. Dr. Moonje and his fellow-workers of the Mahasabha school seem to think that by indulging in pharisaic glorification of the principle of Nationalism and unmitigated condemnation of "the introduction of any kind of communalism in the constitution and public administration of the country," they can convince an unsuspecting world of the sincerity of their professions and genuineness of their conviction.

"DECEIVING THEMSELVES."

But they are only deceiving themselves, for how can any sane-thinking person place a moment's reliance on the declaration of the pseudo-nationalist type of politician who, will, while indulging in tall talks about nationalism and the evils of introducing communalism in the public administration of the country, is not ashamed of publicly passing from the platform of the Hindu Sabha resolutions for according to the 5 per cent. Hindu population of of the N.-W. F. Province 30 per cent. representation in the public bodies and the administration of that province? May I ask Dr. Moonje and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the President of the last Session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Lahore, if this demand of 30 per cent. representation of the Hindus in the administration of the N.-W. F. Province, from the platform of a body which condemned communal representation in all shapes and forms whatever, is not communalism? It is in vain, however, to reason with this class of politician who would not see and would not hear, for their Nationalism is only a cloak to conceal and a medium to achieve the dominaiton and ascendancy of their community.

NEED OF THE HOUR.

Who, with any the least grain of common sense and political judgment does not realise that the greatest need of the nour is a common understanding between the different communities of India as to their respective positions in the future constitution of the country. And does it not follow as a corollary from this that the only way of achieving this greatest common measure of agreement is through the machinery of a convention which may forge a common demand on the basis of mutual give and take, or what comes to the same, pacts and concessions? And yet Dr. Moonje fights shy of this and utters a warning to the Liberals not to attempt it. Why? Because he knows in his heart of hearts, though he dare not profess it, that in this way the scheme of Hindu domination and supremacy on which his heart is set and which he tries to conceive, will receive a deadly blow.

I trust that Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, on whom the mantle of the late Mr. C. R. Das's constructive statesmanship has fallen, will pursue his course undeterred by vapid and hollow vapouring of this kind, on the part of those who are the real foes of India's freedom.—A. P.

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INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

political struggle with close attention.

A CONTRAST.

During my stay in this country for over a year now, I had opportunity of carefully investigating the conditions under which Indian students have to live and prosecute their studies in the various English and Continental Universities and educational centres and I can assure your readers that after visiting Berlin and Paris, I am convinced that the Continental University offer better facilities not only for the education of the Indian youths in the special courses of study which they intend to pursue but also in developing their character. The condition of the Indian student in England and Scotland is indeed pitiable. He is nothing better than a social outcast and is admitted to the various educational institutions on sufferance. It is impossible for an average Indian student to develop in England those special traits of character that are the basic condition of service to his country. In the Continental Universities, however, distinctions are not observed and every student has equal facilities to grow to the full height of his intellectual stature without any regard to colour and country. While the standard of general education imparted on the Continent is by no means lower than that in England, the instruction in scientific and other special subjects is certainly of a superior order.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN FRANCE.

Last though by no means the least, the cost of living and education, which is an important factor with most Indian students, is much lower on the Continent. It is on the Continent that the Indian youth can get sound instruction and acquire wide outlook without losing his national self-respect. With regard to matters discussed at the gathering of Indian students in Paris, already in 1918 there existed in France an Indian Asssociation under the name of the "Association des Hindous" patronised by the Indian merchants. It was a composite body of students and non-students assembled together for mutual help. Six years ago three students conceived the idea of forming an Indian Students' Association. Accordingly the students' section of the "Association des Hindous" was opened which was dissociated from the parent body in 1923 to form itself as the present "Indian Students' Association" in France. From that time onwards the Association has not only continued to exist but has been practically indispensable to Indian students going to France. It is pre-eminently a students' body and naturally its scope is limited. Its main object is to serve the interests of Indian students visiting France. But not only to students, it has also rendered useful service to other Indians to the best of its ability. Since the time of the increase in the number of Indian students in France, a great need had been felt for the publication of a booklet giving information as to the facilities which France offers in different branches of higher studies and thanks to the efforts of the Association a booklet has been published recently which will be found very useful by Indian students who propose to join any of the French Universities. They will do well to communicate with the Secretary of the Association at 17 Rue du Sommerard, Paris V, France.

A CHAT WITH SYLVAIN LEVI.

I utilised my visit to Paris by calling upon Monsieur Sylvain Levi, who, as your readers well know, is perhaps the most beloved Sanskrit scholar of the West since the days of Max Muller, working for the spread and development of Sanskrit culture and civilization in Paris. I had the privilege of having a long chat with the venerable Savant with the help of Prof. Morris of Wilson College who was good enough to act as a very capable "interpreter". As is well-known, Monsieur Sylvain Levy is not merely a great savant and professor; he is also a great practical worker in the cause of international amity and fellowship which may be brought about by a better mutual understanding of the cultures of different nations. Thus about 30 years ago, he founded with help of Leon Bourgeois, then Governor General of Indo-China, the School of the Far East at Saigon. Again the motive which inspired him to accept Rabindra Nath Tagore's invitation to go to Shantiniketan was this desire to work for intellectual co-operation between the East and the West; and the work which he accomplished at Shantiniketan in 1921-1922 still continues to inspire some of the foremost Shantiniketan scholars who are working on Indo-Tibetan or Indo-Chinese studies. Then he was sent by the Government of France to found another international centre for intellectual co-operation at Tokyo where he stayed from 1926 to 1928 and founded "La Maison Franco-Japonnaise" which is destined to play an important role not only in bringing together France and Japan but also India and the Far East and the West. His crowning work, however, is the creation of the Institute of Indian Civilization under the auspices of the University of Paris at Sorborne. When I met him at the College de France lecturing on Ancient Indian Navigation, he greeted me in Indian style and courteously made me seated in his room, where at the age of 66 he works from early morning till late in the night. During our conversations he said "Our object first of all is to give to the French public an idea of Indian civilization as a whole. We do not take India merely in the sense of a national unit or a religious unit but we consider the question of Indian civilization in its widest and in its most comprehensive sense.

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF INDIAN CULTURE.

Indian civilization is not to be confined to the geographical limits of India proper but her influence on the other countries of the East has to be studied fully, remarked M. Levi. Thus the courses of studies pursued at this institute start from pre-historic India and deal with the contribution of Indian civilization in Tibet, in Iran, in Indo-China, in China and Japan. Muslim culture is given a definite place in the scheme of Indian studies as it now forms an integral part of Indian civilization. Thus for the present the Institute of Indian Civilization has offered hospitality to the institute of Islamic studies to which the Sorborne University had not yet given a definite home. The scheme of studies outlined here and pursued by the scholars may perhaps, prove suggestive and useful to universties in India who concern themselves with oriental study. "We take India as the centre and starting point from which all our oriental studies originate and to which all our Oriental studies converge. Our aim is not only the study of the languages and literature of India but also the sciences and the technique of India in seeking always to localise the position of India in the sum total of human civilization. This aspect of the phase of Indian civilization in the civilization of humanity as a whole is never lost sight of. The institute also serves as a social centre where the cultured public of Paris may come and breathe the air of India. That is why once every month we meet and have informal receptions".

FRANCE HONOURS INDIAN SAVANTS.

The Institute of Indian Civilization also holds special receptions in honour of distinguished Indian personages who pass through Paris. Thus it had visits from Prof. Karve, Founder of Women's University, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, and Sir Atul Chatterjee, the High Commissioner for India. It is hoped that the H. H. the Gaekwar when he visits Paris this year will deliver an address which will not fail to attract large audience. Mr. D. J. Irani, the well-known Persian Scholar from Bombay has also undertaken to address the Institute on the "Character of the Iranians" next month. In the Institute I had the pleasure of seeing a beautiful gift of a Museum of Nepalese Art by H. H. the Maharaja of Nepal and I believe that it will be very useful if some of our Indian princes and merchants offered substantial donations to enable M. Levi to invite to Paris Indian savants and artists, Indian scholars and Professors to work in collaboration with the French Oriental savants. It is hardly necessary for me to assure India of the welcome and place of honour which Monsieur Sylvain Levi will give her in this great enterprise of intellectual co-operation which Paris seeks to realise.

SIR PHEROZE DEPRECATES COMMUNALISM.

—:o:—

Says Government Is Encouraging It.

NAVASARI, Jan. 25.

"Charity, if well directed is a sure and immense means of rendering real and lasting service to society," said Sir Phiroze Sethna unveiling the marble bust of the late Mr. Merwanji Nanabhoy Mehta which has been presented to the Parsi lying-in Hospital by the Memorial Committee.

COMMUNAL SPIRIT.

Sir Phiroze then detailed Mr. Merwanji's charities and said they have been computed to amount to about three lacs of rupees. Continuing, Sir Phiroze said: Of late, there is growing in this country a communal spirit which even the Government are in a way encouraging. I can give you instances where a person is chosen for a post not because of his merit or qualification for such a post but because he happens to be a member of a community whose representatives are few in the department in which this post has to be filled up. This practice, it cannot be denied, impairs efficiency and must not be carried too far as undoubtedly is the case at present.

Concluded Sir Phiroze, the aim of the community should be to provide the means whereby our boys and girls will grow up healthy, will receive such education as is calculated to result in successful careers in many different spheres of work, live good lives and become useful citizens."

CONGRESS PROGRAMME & BUSINESSMEN.

—:o:—

Appeal To Mahatma.

The Tribunes writes:—

There is much more to be said for the attitude of prominent businessmen at Bombay towards the Congress, as disclosed in the proceedings of their recent conference, than for the unnecessarily pugilistic attitude of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. These men, who have an even larger stake in the country than those for whom Sir C. Setalvad spoke, have no inclination to launch forth on a campaign against the Congress, but have simply been considering the desirability of requesting Mahatma Gandhi and through him the Congress, to desist from carrying out the Congress resolution till the believers in the Round Table Conference have participated in it and the result of such participation is known. The proposal is not as impracticable as it looks. Undoubtedly after the Congress has passed the resolution on Independence, not even Mahatma Gandhi can suspend the operation of its operative parts. But the clauses that the Bombay business men have in view are those relating to the boycott of Legislatures and civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes; and the second of these clauses is not in operation yet and will not be in operation until the All-India Congress Committee decides to try it in a specified area. Surely Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee will be entirely within their power, if a proper appeal is made to them and they are adequately impressed by it, in not putting this clause into operation until the result of the Conference is known. But they can be expected to do so only on one condition. Those who make the appeal to them must give them the assurance that if the result of the Conference is not up to their expectation they themselves shall join the Congress, not necessarily in fighting for independence, but in devising a sanction for the realisation of the country's common ideal of complete freedom. The boycott of Councils stands on a different footing but here, too, the Mahatma and his colleagues may, if they like, refrain from placing obstacles in the path of individual Congressmen, who do not believe in Council boycott, participating on their own account in the bye-elections that will follow the resignation of their seats by those Congress men who got themselves elected on the Congress ticket.

FREEDOM—THE TIE.

—:o:—

Prof. Radhakrishnan's Lecture.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Prof. Radhakrishnan is repeating his Hibbert lectures on "An Idealist's view of Life" at the University College, London, this week and the next.

A large audience, including many Indians, assembled at the great hall to-day when the lecturer was introduced by Professor Mawer, Provost of University College. He welcomed Prof. Radhakrishnan as a distinguished philosopher who came from India "to help us bridge the great gulf existing between the East and West."

Prof. Radhakrishnan said if they were to build a better world it must be based upon mutual understanding. If, in the difficult times ahead, we worked together in a spirit of good-will the biggest problems could be solved. A spiritual League of Nations was an essential preliminary to political or economic brotherhood.

The first lecture was mainly a rapid survey of some intellectual and ethical factors operating at the present moment. The lecturer discoursed, with characteristic eloquence, on the tendencies of modern thought, the waning influence of orthodox religion and its relation to the period of transition.

Incidentally he said the one cry which was binding together the people of India, as elsewhere, was freedom. All progress in this world lay through confusion and struggle.

The second lecture will deal with the methods by which the modern mind is trying to work its way out of the present bewildering situation. "Hindu"

—:o:—

THE HAJ SEASON.

—:o:—

Electric Plant In Hedjaz.

The special correspondent of "as-Siyasat" of Cairo writes from Jeddah as follows:—

The Hedjaz Government has decided to erect at the basin a big electric station for the production of electricity, and to provide currents for the towns of Mecca and Jeddah. It is understood that the Government will employ Egyptian engineers to undertake that measure.

Undoubtedly the measure will save lot of trouble and inconvenience which the residents of Mecca and Jeddah are put to. At present the Consulates and certain big firms at Jeddah depend upon particular apparatus as certain houses in Jeddah derive insufficient currents from water distillition apparatus, which stop before midnight for a long interval.

The pilgrims in course of the performance of their Haj ceremony stay for three days in Mana, and during the past years they used to assemble in a narrow path in order to observe certain rites. To this may be added that the camel-riders pressed the travellers on foot to an abnormal limit. His Majesty the Sultan has, therefore, thought it advisable to widen the present path, and to open another path for the use of the camel-riders; and has a royal order for the immediate prosecution of the measure. The buildings have accordingly begun to be demolished, and before long the two paths will formally be declared open.

The Egyptian Government has agreed to the demand of the Egypt Consul in Jeddah to hire two houses, one in Jeddah and the other in Mecca, to accommodate the members of the Egyptian Medical deputation, and the Egyptian officers who are delegated to act during the Haj season. The Consulate, as understood, is now trying to procure two suitable buildings for the purpose.—"Muslim Outlook."

MEXICO AND MOSCOW.

—:o:—

Rift In The Lute.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Mexico City.—Government has ordered withdrawal of the Legation Staff at Moscow as a protest against hostile Communist demonstrations outside the Mexican Embassies at Washington, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, for which the Soviet Government is held responsible.—Reuter.

OPINIONS OF SOME OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

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2. N. S. Sankaranarayana Iyer, Esq., Inspector of Police, Haripad, Travancore. The sample stone that you sent me is found to be satisfactory. Please send the following Chemical Diamond.

3. A. H. Foong, Esq., Blackburn Lane, Bow Bazaar, Calcutta. Thanks very much for the Chemical Diamonds which you have sent me. It is very nice.

4. C. S. Swetaranyam, Esq., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Coimbatore. I just received your V.P. and honoured the same. The diamonds seem to be good, and I believe it will give us satisfaction.

5. D. V. Sabnis, Esq., Prothonotary Office, High Court, Bombay. I am in receipt of your V.P.P. of a diamond. It appears to be very clear and brilliant.

6. Jeetmal Mahalchand, Esq., Banker, Churu, (Rajputana). The jewels sent have been received, and have given full satisfaction to ourselves and our friends.

7. P. S. Vijayendra Roy, Esq., Hon. Magistrate, Tirupapuliyur. Yesterday I received your V.P. Parcel containing the 1/4 carat stone. I am pleased with the same.

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8. K. Balasimha Rao, Esq., B.., M B & C M, Dt. Medl Officer, Cuddalore, N.T. Received your Ch Diamonds sent a few days bac. They are satisfactory for the price. Please send the following.

9. Waman Rao R. Vaidya, Esq., Manganese Depot, Bombay 10. I am in receipt of your diamond which is very much to my liking. Please send me one pair of Indian Ear Setting No. 6 of 14 stones.

10. S. Kolandavelu, Esq., Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Rice Mill, Shwebo. Received your V.P.P. I have introduced to our Burma ladies who say that it is really worth.

11. Dewan Bahadur K. Suryanarayana Murthi Naidu Garu, Landlord, Coconada. The stones look well.

12. Rao Sahib C. Dharmalinga Mudaliar, Government Contractor, Mint Street, Madras. I have seen your Chemical Diamonds and examined them. I am satisfied in all respects. They are equal to genuine one and are very cheap.

13. Chiranjilal Raichand, Churu. These chemical diamonds are nice in every respect.

14. T. S. Chetty, Esq., Kanadukathan. Having seen stones sent by you to Mr. Krishna Chetty, I was immensely pleased to order you.

15. Mahadeva Prasad Mukhtor, Esq., Olandiganj, Jaunpur, U. P. I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your stones and that I find it extremely satisfactory.

16. P. J. Mambasavala, Esq., C/o G. N. Kagzi, Esq., No. 280, Sekhmemon Street, Bombay. I received your V.P. Parcel of your Chemical Diamond of one carat. I am very glad to see the quality.

17. A. R. K. Swami Naidu, Esq., Attani, Kilvani P.O., Bhawani. I was satisfied by supply of your stones.

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olour Kite Flies Over Chowpatty Meeting.

(Continued from page 1).

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the portion of Girgaum Back Road on the other side of Lamington Road. It crossed Lamington Road and then marched straight along the other side of Girgaum Back Road. Even when the vanguard of the procession reached the C. P. Tank junction, its rear had not moved more than a few yards from Congress House. This can give the idea of its bulk and magnificence. The strict maintenance of order and discipline was an unmistakable feature of this procession despite its unwieldy bulk. The processionists had arranged themselves in rows of four and five and every effort was made to avoid confusion.

WELL BEHAVED POLICEMEN.

There were a number of police and their officers along with the procession besides the additional police posted at every junction which the procession had its cross. The presence of police in the midst of an orderly national procession was keenly resented by one and all. The police, however, were well-behaved and besides keeping company, they did not interfere with the procession in any way.

The enthusiasm of the people watching the procession from their doors, windows, galleries, balconies and terraces was not a whit less keen or demonstrative than the processionists themselves. All windows and galleries of houses alongside of the procession route were thickly thronged by men, women and children who were pulsating with the spirit of the day.

SHOWER OF FLOWERS ON PROCESSION.

Loud cheers coming from all houses 'en route' greeted the great procession throughout its career. As an auspicious omen, flowers were showered on the procession from a number of galleries and terraces.

From C. P. Tank, the procession wended its way through Bhuleshwar which is a very thickly populated part of Bombay. From Bhuleshwar, it entered Marwari Bazar and Moti Bazar and then proceeded on to Sheikh Memon Street. By this time it was spread over a mile of length. The procession was warmly greeted by the Hindus and the Muslims when it passed through their areas.

SEA OF HUMANITY AT CHOWPATTY.

From Sheikh Memon Street, the head procession marched to Princess Street and then Girgaum Road by the tram line it proceeded towards the Congress House. Every junction it passed it was immensely rising in strength and spectacularness. It was a procession the like which the city has rarely witnessed. The whole of Girgaum Road from Princess Street to Royal Opera House was entirely covered by the procession. So vast was its expanse. From Opera House, the procession proceeded towards Chaupati and then merged into the sea of humanity that had collected there for the Independence meeting.

The tram and other vehicular traffic was completely hauled up on the streets through which the procession marched.

SHAUKAT ALI'S "WARNING" UNHEEDED.

Despite the vigorous propaganda carelessly carried on for the last several days by Moulana Shaukat Ali and others dissuading Muslims from participating in the day's celebrations, thousands of Nationalist Muslims openly joined the procession and took active part in the meeting and other celebrations. A dozen leaflets were issued and distributed among the Muslim community advising Muslims that they should keep away from the Congress programme since their interests lay that way. The Nationalist Muslims cast this precious adivce to the winds and prefered instead to do their national duty.

MADANPURA MUSLIMS JOIN PROCESSION.

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Abid Ali and Maulvi Mohamed Ali (not one of the brothers) Muslim co-operation was made available to the day's programme. A procession of Muslims started from Madanpura and marched to Congress House to join the big procession.

The Sikhs in the city also their own procession which was subseqeently merged into the big procession. In fact every community and every interest had completely identified themselves with the national programme. The procession as well as the mass meeting were thoroughly representative of all classes and interests in the city.

MAMMOTH MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

The mass meeting that was held at Chaupati on the termination of the big procession was the last and certainly the most magnificent programme of the day. It was a meeting which, in the opinion of one all, beat all previous records of largest public gatherings in this city. An oceanlike mass of humanity had completely covered the entire Chaupati sea-face. Since noon, large crowds of citizens were continuously rolling on to Chaupati and collecting round the Cremation ground of the Late Lokmanya Tilak. Looked from whatever direction the great gathering appeared like a vast ocean of Gandhi caps. In that surging mass of humanity one could see a new spirit born and a new fire kindred. All differences, social, political and communal, had been drowned in that rushing wave of patriotism which had taken possession of all hearts.

LOUD SPEAKERS.

The dais for the meeting was raised near the cremation spot of Lokamanya Tilak. A number of loud speakers were installed so that the mammoth gathering could hear the resolution read out from the rostrum. The arrangement for hearing was as complete as it could possibly be. The loud speakers were working well. Exactly at 5 p.m. the huge procession reached Chaupati and joined the mass meeting. At this time the gathering became so huge and so expansive that the volunteers had to put in every bit of energy they had to preserve something like the semblance of order. It will ever redowned to the credit of these volunteers that despite the heavy odds which human efforts could not have adequately met, they maintained peace and order to the best of their abilities. In doing that they had to expose themselves to great risks and put a heavy strain on their energy but they did all that cheerfully and valiently.

The hugest concourse of humanity that had assembled at Chaupati yesterday was anything in the neighbourhood of two lakhs It was uniformly spread over several furlongs on all sides of the dais. The galleries and the terraces of the houses on Chaupati were overflowing with people who could not have possibly found any space on the sands Finding no other place to stand those of the people who were enterprising enough took shelter on the branches of the trees in the vicinity.

The large gathering included at least a thousand ladies belonging to all communities in the city The ladies were seated on the dais and in an enclosure that was reserved for them and guarded by a strong cordon of young and stout volunteers. Mrs. Kamaladevi Jawaharlal Nehru, wife of the Congress President, Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya, Mrs Sharadabai Mehta and a number of prominent ladies were to be seen on the dais.

For some time before the regular proceedings of the meeting began, the audiance was entertained with National songs sung in various languages.

Exactly at 5 p.m. the great Independence meeting began in sky-rending cries of "Bande Mataram."

MAHATMAJI REGRETS

Mr. Abid Ali who proposed the Chairman of the meeting told the audience that he as Secretary of the B. P. C. C. had wired Mahatmaji requesting him to come down to Bombay to preside over that memorable meeting. Mahatmaji had wired back saying, in his characteristic curt style, that his work lay in preparing the nation and not in presiding over meetings. The speaker then proposed Mr. Abas Tybji to the chair.

Amidst sky-rending applause resounding in the open air for a length of time, the President hoisted the National Flag at the meeting. The flag was ceremoniously saluted by one and all present. This was by far the most imposing ceremony of the day.

Mr. Gajendranath Sharma then read the Independence Resolution text of which was published in a previous issue in Hindi. He was followed by Mrs. Shardaben Mehta who read out the resolution in Gujerati.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Jewaharlal Nehru was given a rousing ovation when she rose on the rostrum to read the resolution in English.

Mr. Kamara Ahmed, one of the Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee and the ex-editor of the daily "Khilafat", then read the same resolution in Urdu.

The resolution was then declared duly passed. Mr. Abid Ali proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President and the citizens on behalf of the B. P. C. C. After this the great meeting was declared dissolved.

RED FLAGGERS RUSH PLATFORM.

A large number of Red Flag Union workers had in the early part of the afternoon broken up their annual general meeting because they could not decide the question of leadership, marched in a noisy procession and arrived at Chaupati just when the public meeting was drawing to its close. Led by Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar, and Messrs. Deshpande and Kandalkar they made a rush on the meeting and caused considerable annoyance to the entire audience and especially to women who had to be protested against the onrush at heavy risks. After the great meeting was dissolved, these Labour leaders mounted the dais brandishing Red Flags in their hands and shouting revolutionary slogans. An attempt was made to pull down the National Flag, but that was instantly prevented. In the confusion that followed the rowdyism created by these Red Flag leaders, some four or five Congress volunteers sustained slight injuries. Barring this little insignificant incident which was the creation of a few irresponsible persons, the whole programme of the day passed off with perfect peace and order.

MEETING IN BYCULLA.

In the Byculla Ward, a largely attended public meeting was held in the open maidan opposite the Khatau Makanji Mills, where Mr. Jamnadas Mehta hoisted the National Flag. Messrs. S. K. Patil, Pupala and Mrs. Yamunabai Ghodkar who addressed the public meeting urged on the audience the importance of the National Flag. The flag was then ceremoniously saluted after which the meeting dispersed.

In the Bhuleshwar Ward the National Flag was hoisted by Mr. Abbas Tyebji. A huge gathering numbering several thousands had assembled to salute the flag. Immediately after the meeting, there was an imposing procession through the main streets in the locality. The success of the function surpassed all expectations.

HUGE NATIONAL FLAG FLIES OVER CHOWPATTY.

—:o:—

Punjabi Merchants Sprinkle Rose Water On Processionists.

A remarkable demonstration of sympathy was given by Punjabi Shawl Merchants who sprinkled rose water on the processionists as the procession passed through Bhuleshwar. Gallons of rose water was thus used filling the air with the sweet perfume and refreshing the tired processionists.

Zaveri Bazar gave a floral reception to the procession. Men and women from balconies threw petals of rose flowers which gave a peculiar splendour to the scene.

An interesting and novel feature was the fact that a National Flag attached to a kite was flying high in the air at Girgaum.

Seen from the Malabar Hill the Chowpaty sands presented a wonderful spectacle.

Never had Dadar witnessed so impressive a scene as the one on Sunday morning at Tilak Bridge. By 8 a.m. the open maidan was full of eager and enthusiastic people. The Samarth Seva Dal, Om Sri Bharat Samart Vyayam Mandir, the Hanuman Vyayamshala and the Mahim-Matunga Vyayam Mandir in their uniform added to the picture. Punctually at 8 a.m. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla solemnly hoisted the National Flag. Then the students of the Vyayam Mandirs sang a series of national songs beginning with Vande Mataram. Mr. Ginwalla then read the resolution of the Working Committee in English. He was followed by Mr. S. K. Tavde, Mr. I. S. Patel and Mr. Mahomedate who read the Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu version of the resolution. Mr. Ginwalla then put the whole resolution to vote and the whole gathering stood up and by show of their hands passed the resolution [illegible] gathering then formed into a huge procession which wended its way along Dadar Bazar Road, Bhavanishankar Road, Parbhadevi Road, Cadell Road, Agar Bazar, Mahim Bazar, Lady Jamsetji Road and finally dispersed at Tilak Bridge Maidan.

In the evening the volunteers proceeded to Chowpatty to join the huge demonstration organised by the B. P. C. C.

Unfurling Of Flags In All Wards.

—:o:—

A WARD.

A large number of the citizens residing in Fort Ward met in the Bhatia Baug at 8 a.m. where Sjt. Manecklal Vakil unfurled the National Flag. The meeting was attended by a number of Sikhs and therefore Mr. Manekial Vakil read the Working Committee's Resolution in Gujerati as well as Hindi.

B. WARD.

The chairman of the Congress Committee of B. Ward is Mr. Balubhai T. Desai who unfortunately became indisposed at the last moment and was not able to unfurl the National Flag, in the office of the Congress Committee at Mandvi. Dr. J. N. Choksy undertook Mr. Desai's duty and unfurled the National Flag amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-kijay" National songs were then sung and a procession was formed headed by Mr. Kanji Master. The procession went round, Vad Gadi, Kollwada, Bhat Bazar, Khan Bazar, Chinch Bunder and Karnac Bunder and returned to the Committee's office at about 10 a.m.

C. WARD.

The ceremony at C. Ward was the most imposing and impressive. From 7 a.m. volunteers began to pour in and stood in a line before the office of the C. Ward Congress Committee. By 8 a.m. the road at Kalbadevi presented a lively spectacle as shops and windows were bedecked with national flags and volunteers by their bugles reminded the residents and people passing by cars and tramways that it was the Independence Day. In spite of the volunteers being lined on the road the tramway traffic or vehicular traffic was not in the least disturbed. Three minutes before 8 a.m. Shriut Abbas Tyebji came down from the Committee's office accompanied by Mr. Jerajani and exactly at 8 a.m. Shriut Abbas Tyebji unfurled the National Flag. He did not make any speech but in a word reminded the people of their duty to the Flag and exhorted them to be faithful to the Flag and uphold its dignity.

E. WARD.

The majority of the residents of Byculla Ward having gone to the Congress House to witness the unfurling of the Flag Ceremony the demonstration in this ward was not on a huge scale. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta accompanied by Mr. S. K. Pupala unfurled the Flag in the Shivaji Hall behind Khatao Makanji Mill at 8 a.m. before a large gathering of the residents of Haines Road, Clerk Road and Agripada.

F. WARD.

The open maidan opposite the K. E. M. Hospital was packed by mill-workers, clerks, and other residents of Parel locality. Mr. K. P. Khadilker unfurled the Flag and then a procession was formed which marched through Naigam, Parel Village and Kalachowki. The procession returned to the Gold Mohur Mills maidan at 11 a.m. where a meeting was held and Prof. Gharpure and Mr. A. B. Kolhatker addressed the audience on the duty of the people to the National Flag. They exhorted then to remain faithful to the Indian National Congress.

G. WARD.

Mr. B. G. Horniman performed the unfurling ceremony, and after reading the Working Committee's statement a procession was formed which passed from Tilak Bridge, to Lady Jamshedji Road Bhawani Shanker Road, Mahim Matunga and thence to the Congress House.

MILL WORKERS PARTICIPATE.

The mills of the city being closed a large number of mill workers took part in the procession A special meeting of the mill workers was called in Damoder Thakersy Hall on Sunday morning where the labour leaders explained to the workers the message of the Indian National Congress. The people present at each ward were asked after the reading of the Working Committee's statement if they agreed to it and with thundering shouts the gave their assent.

SANTA CRUZ'S QUOTA.

Since early hours in the morning there was considerable activity at Santa Cruz on Sunday. A large number of Santa Cruz residents, intluding the members of the Santa cruz Congress Committee, Youth League and Gymkhana together with a large number of ladies formed a procession at 8-30 a.m. near Santa Cruz Gymkhana. The procession passed though Station Road, Gujjar lane, Andrews Road, Saraswat Road and Godbunder Road and reached, at 9-15 a.m. the Nrushinha Rashtriya School. Before a large crowd national songs were sung by ladies and the National Flag was hoisted by Kumari Pramilabahen Mehta. A meeting was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Ragunandan Kothare, solicitor, and the Congress Resolution of Independence was read in Gujarati, by Mr. Chanoulal Mody, and in Marathi by Mr. Upasak. The resolution was carried unanimously with long cheers of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai".

At Ghatkopar.

—:o:—

Ghatkopar observed the Purna Swaraj Day with unbounded enthusiasm. In the morning a big procession, unprecedented in the history of this Suburb started from the Congress Committee Office, and went to the Agra Road maidan, where Mr. Hirachand Vanichand Desai unfurled the national flag on behalf of the Ghatkopar volunteer corps. The resolutions was there read out.

Immediately after that, an overflow meeting of citizens of Ghatkopar was held, Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal presiding, when he as president of Ghatkopar Congress Committee read the announcement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf of the Working Committee. All present expressed the support to the announcement by raising their hands, none voting against. The bands played and the resolution was declared carried unanimously.

Immediately after this ceremony hoisting national flag over the Ghatkopar municipality was performed by the Municipal President Mr. Hirachand Vanichand Desai, in the presence of municipal members and a big crowd. Mr. Desai remarked that the municipality was for the service of the people, and as such it expressed the will of the public. He was glad that the general public had begun to take great interest in municipal affairs. The municipal flag hoisting was performed in truly Indian style. The flag mast being annointed with Kunkum, and sugar candy and cocoanut were distributed to those present.

From there the processionists proceeded to Mr. Manekial Mehta's wadi, where the opening ceremony of the Congress Khadi Bhandar was performed by Sjt. Nagindas Annilakhray Mehta. Sjt. Nagindas exhorted the people to give up all foreign cloth, and support Khadi, which gave food to millions of starving Indians. There was a rush to purchase Khadi, and the Khadi Bhandar had made good sales.

The enthusiasm evinced by the old and the young, including even little children, showed that the new spirit and awakening had again become manifest. Enrolment of Congress members is proceeding briskly in Ghatkopar.

NOVEL "PLEBISCITE."

—:o:—

Primo De Rivera's Invitations To Commanders.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Madrid—A novel "Plebiscite" has been decided upon by Primo de Rivera who has sent invitations to all senior commanders of Army and Navy throughout Spain and Morocco to tell him immediately whether his Dictatorship still merits their confidence, pointing out that Army and Navy were first to support his Dictatorship and concluding that if answer is in negative Government will resign forthwith—Reuter.

BRITISH EMPIRE ACADEMY.

—:o:—

Invitation For Pictures.

Miss Hilla C. Vakeel, Hon. Secretary, Society for the encouragement of Indian Art writes:—

The British Empire Academy, London, has approached the Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art with a view to inviting them to submit pictures for Exhibition in London. Our society desires all artists in India working on Indian lines to send in their work to the Selection Committee appointed by our Society at 'Aiwane-Rafaat" Ridge Road, Bombay.

Italian Flag Or Morzuk Stronghold.

—:o:—

ROME, Jan. 26.

Governor of Cyrenaica reports that the Italian forces have hoisted the tricolor on the stronghold of Morzuk, Chief of the oasis of Fezzan, long aimed-at Italian goal.—Reuter.

The death has occured of Mrs. C. V. Swaminath Iyer, at Madras who was one of the pioneers of Indian journalism. Mr. Iyer was closely associated with the late Mr. G Subrahmanya Iyer in journalism.

Madras.—Sir Thomas Moir, Finance Member was in the nursing home owing to indisposition is much better now. He left the nursing home on Saturday evening. It is likely he will retire after presenting the budget toward the end of next month.—A. P.

Madras—Seven harbour coolies have been injured, one of them seriously, as a result of a crane collapse on Saturday morning—

Nation-Wide Enthusiasm For Independence Day.

CALCUTTA MAYOR'S APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

For the first time the National flag was hoisted on the terrace of Central Municipal Office in pursuance of resolution of the Corporation by Mr. M. A. Rezzak, Deputy Mayor owing to the Mayor being indisposed.

In hoisting the flag Mr. Rezzak said "The National flag is an emblem of National determination to achieve freedom. The decision of hoisting the flag marks the most definite and decisive step symbolising the National will of citizens of this premier city of India. It shows that the patriotic wave which is surging throughout India has not left our City Fathers cold. It is a matter of no mean pride that this Corporation has taken the initiative on this auspicious occasion and thus set a noble example for the other Self Governing Institutions to follow. I am sure it will raise the status and dignity of this Corporation in the eyes of the whole world".

An imposing ceremony was the rally of the Bengal Volunteers at Deshbandhu Park in North Calcutta where in brilliant sunshine and to the accompaniment of military bands, they marched past the flagpost.

After Mr. J. M. Sengupta, the mayor, who attended despite his serious indisposition hoisted the flag amidst shouts of Bande Mataram.

Addressing the gathering Mr. Sen Gupta said: "We see through the flag a grim determination of millions of our starving countrymen to achieve independence or perish in the attempt. In saluting the flag this morning, let us remember that it shall under no circumstances be allowed to be lowered so long as a single Indian will be alive. We must stake our existence to keep it flying aloft".

Calcutta Corporation Flies National Flag.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram" the Calcutta Corporation at a special meeting this afternoon adopted by thirty-eight votes against seven a resolution to hoist National Flag on all Municipal buildings and institutions to-morrow in celebration of the Independence Day and on all ceremonial occasions in future.

EUROPEANS NON-COOPERATE.

Mayor J. M Sen Gupta, who presided in spite of ill-health, was helped to his seat by two Councillors. European Councillors were absent in a body while those who opposed the resolution belonged to the Mahomedan community. The oppositionists declared that in pursuance of their mandate from ratepayers they would not participate in the celebrations to-morrow.

COUNTRY'S FLAG FIRST.

The resolution was moved from the Chair, the Mayor inviting the citizens of Calcutta to join in the function at 9 a.m. The Mayor's speech was read by the Deputy Mayor. The Mayor said that the passing of the resolution was the minimum which the Corporation could do to show its responsiveness to the opinion of the country.

The Mayor added it was no use concealing from ourselves the fact that the Union Jack is an affront to our national honour when flown by us over our national institutions and is the cause of considerable pain in our minds. I mean no disrespect to the British Flag but I shall not be accused of indifference to their feelings if I say that I put my country's flag over every other flag.—A. P.

MONSTER PROCESSION IN AHMEDABAD.

Independence Day Celebrations.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

A monster procession surpassing in magnitude even those of Non-co-operation days, headed by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and singing National songs and shouting independence slogans passed through the principal thoroughfares this evening and collected on the river bank. The Independence resolution was then read out by Mr. Vallabhai Patel and unanimously passed. The Police had taken elaborate measures.

The inmates of Gandhiji's Ashram passed the day observing a fast and spinning. In the evening they passed the Independence resolution in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Broach Supports Independence Movement.

BROACH, Jan. 26.

Broach observed Independence Day to-day in a fitting manner. The National flag saluting ceremony was performed at the Seva Ashram. Then a grand procession headed by Dr. Chandulal Desai paraded the different streets, and terminated in a huge meeting near the Barocha Hall. Independence resolution as suggested by the Congress Committee was passed unanimously, at the meeting —Free Press.

INDIANS IN JAPAN ALSO JOIN.

—:o:—

TOKIO, Jan. 26.

Indians resident in Japan celebrated Indian Independence Day here to-day with great enthusiasm.—Free Press.

At Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

The Independence Day has celebrated with much enthusiasm. Inspite of Vice-Chancellor's notice students were seen from very early in the morning preparing to hoist the national flag in their respective hostels and by 8 a.m. National flags were flying from almost every University hostel building.

A flag was also hoisted by the students on the top of Muir College building tower although the entrance leading to the tower was locked. At 8 a.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the national flag in Purushottamdas Park.—Free Press.

At Lahore.

—:o:—

The national flag was hoisted this morning in the gardens outside Mochigate by Dr. Gopichand Bhargava. There was a large attendance of public. Dr. Gopichand addressing the gathering said the national flag was the emblem of the nations glory and vindication of its honour was a sacred trust in all climes at all costs. All those assembled then saluted the flag and a surging crowd began to disperse after the announcement was made by Lala Dunichand of the afternoon procession and meeting in the same place.—Free Press.

AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

Messrs. K. Bashyam Muthurangam Mudaliar, Kandaswami Chetty and other prominent leaders were present and Mr. K. Bashyam unfurled the national flag amidst enthusiasastic scenes. A Processio was taken from Andhra Patrika office which went round Mount Road, George Town and ended successfully.—Free Press.

"PHILOSOPHY OF BOMB."

—:o:—

Red Leaflet Scare Again.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

Red leaflets entitled "Philosophy of Bomb" were distributed both in New and Old Delhi last evening by a person who is belived to be dressed like a peon. The leaflet contains four printed pages and is signed by Kartar Singh of Hindustani Socialist Republican Association. It attaacks Mahatma Gandhi's article "The Cult of Bomb" in Young India and claims the country to be behind the Revolutionary movement.

Another letter containing a threat to President Patel was received by the editor of Hindustan Times some days back. Curiously enough the instruction "Not to be charged" was written on the cover of letter and it reached the editor with two post stamps and without bearing charges. The letter is signed as from a "Widow of 22".—Free Press.

AT DOHAD.

The Secretary Youngmens Association, Dohad, whites:—

The Independence Day was observed under the auspices of Congress Committee and Young Men's Association. A grand procession with posters and flags with hundreds joining went through the principal streets terminating at the Goshala Wah.

The National Flag was unfurled by Sukhdevbhai and the Congress declaration was read

A DELUSION."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in a press interview, on the subject of Viceroy's speech, yesterday, said: 'We shall be deluding ourselves with very false hopes if we think the demand for Dominion Status can be fulfilled in any appreciable manner without the necessary condition as to the unity being fulfilled and unity if it has to be achieved must be achieved now and not at the time of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

"BE READY TO DIE."

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

The Celebration of Independence Day began here with the hoisting of National Flag this morning on the grounds of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, who exhorted the big crowd that had gathered to be ready to die in honour of the National Flag.

The District Superintendent of Police and other police officers were standing outside the grounds.—A. P.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1930.

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G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE THREAT.

Agent Still Considering His Reply

A largely attended meeting of the workshop men at Matunga was held, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presiding.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker in his speech explained to the workers the result of the interview with the Agent and the unsatisfactory reply received. He explained why the strike was necessary to redress their grievances such as the stoppage of promotion, medical examination, and racial discrimination.

The line staff including Guards, Drivers, Station Masters and Cabinmen and clerical staff were ready to go on strike shoulder to shoulder.

VOLUNTEERS READY.

Com. Purandare requested the workers to enlist themselves as volunteers and get themselves trained to discipline and duties of volunteers.

Comrade Zulmiram assured them the full response of the line staff and requested the workers to keep the standard of the Union high with their determination to fight the battle with courage.

BE PEACEFUL.

Mr. Ginwalla appealed to the workers to go on strike peacefully and help the Union by picketing at appointed places and prove to the Agent and the world the strength of unity.

The meeting terminated with thanks to the chair and shouts of "victory to the Railway workers"" "Victory to the Strike."

Similar meetings were held at Kalyan, Kurla, Muttra, Ahmednagar, Hoshangabad, Dhond, Visapur, Itarsi and many other centres, where resolutions in favour of a strike were passed unanimously.

MR. RUIKER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Union has issued statement in connection with his interview with Mr. D. S. Burn.

As desired by Mr. D. S. Burn, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, I came to Bombay on the 18th inst. to interview him in connection with the strike. Messrs. Purandare and Ginwalla were also present at the interview.

We had a long and free discussion with Mr. Burn for three continuous days and the demands of the Union were once more put forward before the Agent. We also informed the Agent that the Union viewed with greater importance certain of the major demands and was prepared to reconsider its decision, if those demands were granted.

The upshot of the whole negotiations has been nothing definite and the Agent has not moved from his negative reply given on October 2 last, though he had promised to give his final reply as early as possible. Most probably the final reply of the Agent will be received within a week's time. "As matters stand to-day, nothing has happened which will justify the Union in changing its decision to strike work on the 4th of February 1930." The Railway workers should not therefore relax their preparations for a strike on the 4th in the least, but carry them on still more vigorously. I can assure the public and the Railway workers, that the Union has always kept the door open for an honourable compromise but the Union is determined to strike work on the 4th of February, if its fair and reasonable demands are turned down by the Railway Administration.

REASONABLE AND JUST DEMAND.

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal Wishes Success To G. I. P. Ry. Men.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, has issued a statement wishing success to the Railway Workers in connection with their proposal to a one-day strike on the G. I. P. Railway on February 4:—

"I have followed with deep interest", says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of his statement, the attempts made on behalf of the Railway Workers in India, and specially by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union to better their conditions and to rid themselves of the many hardships they suffer from. They have spent many months over these attempts. Courteously and with moderation they have pressed their claims on the Agent and on the Railway Board, but with little result. Their conditions remain the same and their hardships continue. Indeed the principal result has been a continuation of the victimisation of the prominent Union workers.

The All-India Trade Union Congress has endorsed their demands and so has the Railwaymen's Federation. What are these demands? The principal ones are for a living wage, for better hours of labour, security of service, abolition of racial discrimination and no victimisation. They are the demands of Labour everywhere. They are recognised to be reasonable and just. But in spite of the reasonableness of the demands and the courteous and patient methods which have been adopted to place them before the authorities, there has been no satisfactory response. What other course is open to the Railway workers, but to resort to the sole weapon of the worker—the strike?

After patient consideration and full thought, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has proclaimed a one-day general strike for February 4. No one can say that they have acted in a precipitate manner without giving sufficient notice or time to theanthorities or the public."

Pandit Jawaharlal further stated that the Railway strike must necessarily mean inconvenience to the public, and it could not be lightly resorted to. But he said that it was clear enough that the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union had not acted hurriedly and he therefore hope that the public would sympathise with them.—Free Press.

AGENT'S VAGUE PROMISES.

—:o:—

Strike To Be a Reality.

An extraordinary meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was held on Sunday at Manmad to discuss the strike situation. In the course of his speech Mr. Ruikar, the president said:—

Let me assure the Agent that silly threats of prosecutions and dismissals have absolutely no effect on the G. I. P. Railway workers. The Union as representing 41,000 members on its roll and all the employees on the line and the various workshops have given more than a month and half's notice to the Agent, of its intention to strike work on the 4th of February at 7 a.m.; and has thus adhered strictly both to the spirit and letter of the Trades-Disputes Act—whose legality we strongly challenge—and if inspite of all this the Government decides to put into force the penal clauses of the Act, the results will be simply disastrous and will surely mean a complete deadlock on the G. I. P. Railway line for an indifinite period.

UNION'S DEMANDS.

The main demands of the Union for the fulfillment of which a strike is declared, have been just now referred to, by me; the other demands relate to (1) formation of Joint Divisional Committees consisting of equal number of representatives of the Union and Administration (2) Proper Leave for Menial and Clerical Staff (3) Proper Holidays (4) Abolition of Daily Wage System (5) Abolition of present Service Agreement Bond (6) Proper consideration of Individual complaints. (7) Proper Management of the Mutual Benefit Society. I have carefully gone through the statement published in the "Times of India" on the 25th January 1930, on behalf of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and also the final reply of the Agent dated 23rd instant. It leads us no where. As regards the wages of the lower paid employees, the Agent wants the Union to be satisfied by the inquiry promised by Sir George Rainy; and in the certain recommendations—no body knows what these recommendations are—made to the Railway Board:

WANTED SECURITY.

According to the Agent, the revised rules for dismissal and discharge should silence those unkind critics, who say that there is no security of service, but the Agent has conveniently forgotten that those rules are only applicable in the cases of employees, who have put in, more than three years' service; moreover so long as the present iniquitious and arbitrary Service Agreement Bond is there, the Union is convinced that there can't be any security of service.

As regards victimisation of Union workers, the usual pious assurance of the Agent is there; but with instances of our Vice-President, D. B. Kulkarni, our General Secretary, Mr. Purandare, and they are quite fresh in our mind, of what avail this pious pious assurance! Rules to give effect to Washington and Geneva Convention are already under contemplation; but why has not the Agent published those rules or at least supplied a copy of them, to the Union; so far as practice is concerned no appreciable effect has been given to these Geneva and Washington Conventions!

VAGUE REPLY

As regards, leave the same beautifully vague reply—that rules are under contemplation, is repeated; the Agent has assured that both in respect of the leave rules and other matters, he will continue the policy of removing any vestige of racial discrimination; but with the glaring instances of the a Grade Guards and Sattion Masters, with the present monopoly of all higher services by the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians—who will believe the Agent that—there is going to be no racical discrimination in the railway? Innumerable instances of racial discrimination could becited but I do not want to take much of your time.

MORE VAGUENESS.

If this vague and uncertain reply—which only gives a pious assurance, that some of the demands of the Union are under contemplation or consideration, is the final reply of the Agent to the Union demands, I think the Union will be perfectly justified in declaring a strike on the 4th. The time has gone, when Railway workers could be deluded by such empty promises, which may eventually result in anything tangible at all.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

I have also to appeal to the public to support the cause of the G. I. P. Rly. workers, which is the cause of suffering and starving humanity. it is after very anxious and careful consideration, that the Union has decided to have recourse to a strike. The inconvenience and trouble to the public is no doubt very great; but the responsibility of this untoward consequences rests entirely on the shoulders of the callous and unsympetuatic Railway Administration. The Railway workers fight for a living wage, and comfortable conditions of work is just and proper; and the public—the

INCREASE IN WAGES.

—:o:—

PROPOSED STRIKE TO ENFORCE CLAIM.

Weavers Suspend Action

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Council of the Cotton Weavers' Amalgamation at Manchester has decided to suspend any further action on the question of a strike to enforce the claim for increase wages. A ballot of 160,000 members of Cotton-weavers Amalgamation has resulted in 92,142 being in favour of the strike to enforce the claim, and 43,541 against—Reuter.

AMANULLAH RESIGNED.

—:o:—

To The Judgment Of Allah.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 26.

The Trade Agent at Peshawar received following telegram from Amanullah from Rome: Afghan Nation shall be answerable to God on the day of resurrection for all the treachery they played with me in return for all the troubles which I have borne for them. I have resigned myself to the judgment of Allah.—A. P.

MUSLIM COALITION IN ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

Jinnah Joins In Informal Discussion.

NO CONCLUSIONS REACHED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

With the arrival of Mr. Jinnah, further attempts are being made to form a combined Muslim Party in the Assembly. The basis on which a coalition should work was discussed informally at a tea party given by Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, leader of Central Muslims. As arranged by the Central Muslims, a small deputation discussed the matter with Mr. Jinnah, but no conclusions were reached. Among those who participated in the discussion with Mr. Jinnah this evening were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Messrs. Shafi Daudi and Murtaza Saheb.

Mr. Jayakar, Deputy Leader, has arrived here.

The Associated Press lobby correspondent states that a number of applications were made to-day for admission to the visitors' gallery of the Assembly in anticipation of the solution of the Assembly deadlock, but President Patel's order holds good now as no settlement has yet been reachd. There was no conference or discuss'on between Hon. Mr. Patel and the Viceroy to-day.

The Select Committee on Income Tax Bill held a sitting and has made progress with the consideration of several clauses.—A.P.

PATEL-IRWIN POURPARLERS.

—:o:—

Question Of Admission To Assembly Galleries.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

It is understood that President Patel will discuss with the Viceroy to-morrow the situation regarding the admission of visitors to public galleries of the Assembly.—A. P.

VICEROY'S THREAT OF REPRESSION.

—:o:—

Nationalist In Two Minds.

DELHI, Jan. 26.

The Nationalist Party met under the presidency of Pandit Malaviya and discussed for over three hours the Viceroy's speech. It is understood particular attention was devoted to the portion in the speech condemning civil disobedience as unconstitutional and unlawful.

Responsive Co-operationists who in 1921 were signatories to campaign of civil disobedience are of opinion that the Viceroy was wrong in declaring it unlawful.

The Liberal view was not to criticise the Viceroy for omitting to say anything about Dominion Status but merely to condemn repression.—A. P.

Manmohan Singh Takes Off For Lyons.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Le Bourget—Manmohan Singh took off tor Lyons at 11-40 a.m. to-day.—Reuter.

Indian National Congress under the able leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—and the other Nationalist parties, I am sure will stand solidly behind the G. I. P. Rly. workers. My humble request to you comrades is do not be afraid of a bold fight on the 4th of February; but also remember that without real sacrifice, discipline and organisation, no successful fight is possible. Comrades, I wish you success in your present fight and struggle—"Workers of the World Unite."

CHICHESTER SUCCEEDS.

—:o:—

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA SOLO FLIGHT.

An Eventful Adventure.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Port Darwil—A solo flight in a light aeroplane from England to Australia has been accomplished by the New Zealander Chichester who has arrived here. The adventure included three hours and 45 minutes' flight across the ocean, a crash in Tripoly and enforced idleness for ten days. Apart from this the flight occupied 17 days—Reuter

ENSUING ELECTIONS IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

"Keep Out The Opportunists'

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Mr. J. N. Bose, Liberal President of the Indian Association, in the course of a manifesto, appeals to people to keep out at the ensuing elections those who if returned are likely to follow a policy of opportunism. He adds that Government cannot claim that during the last few years have done anything effective for the solution of Bengal's problems, and exhorts representatives to urge upon Government and Ministers to take definite steps for their early solution.—A. P.

Congress Members' Resignations "Not In Order."

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

It is understood that resignations of nine Congress M. L. C's. who had stipulated that the resignations should take effect from 17th March have not been accepted by the Governor who considers that the resignations are not in order. Government will notify shortly vacancies arising from resignations which have been accepted and the dates of bye—elections—A. P.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

The District Judge, Allahabad, has concluded to-day the hearing of a case the subject matter of which was claim of Mrs. Mary Marshall, wife of Prof. Alfred Marshall, alleging infringement of the copyright of her husband's work "Principles of Economics", by Lala Ram Marain, Publisher, Allahabad, by publishing a book entitled "A Digest of Marshall's Principles of Economics". The plantiff alleged that the Book in dispute has infringed her copyright. It has reproduced in material form a substantial part of her husband's book and was otherwise colourable abridgment of that book. The defendent repudiated the allegation that his publication was a colourable abridgment of the principles of Economics. He submitted that his book was an intelligent abridgment and was never intended to be a substitute for plaintiff's book. Judgement has been reserved.—Free Press.

PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE SENTENCED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

The Additional District Magistrate of Alipore sentenced Jagannath Prasad Singh, President of the Barrackpore Congress Committee to execute a bond for rupees two thousand with two sureties of one thousand rupees each and to be of good behaviour for one year, in default simple imprisonment for that period on a charge of delivering inflammatory speeches in the mill area during the recent strikes. The accused refused to execute the bond and went to jail.

Madras—Sir George Stanley laid the foundation stone of the Jubliee Hall of Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society on Saturday afternoon in commemoration of the Society's Silver Jublee.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY

GADKARI ANNIVERSARY CELEB

(From our own correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 25.

Thursday was the 11th anniversary of the death of Ram Ganesh Gadkari "alias Govindagraja", the famous Marathi poet and playwriter, the writer of the "Ekach Pyala' " or the 'single cup', the "Bhava-Bandhan," the "Punya-Prabhav" and various poetic pieces like 'Rajhansa Maza Nijala'. He is one of the most popular and beloved of Marathi authors; especially among young men and women Gadkari is a name to conjure with. His plays staged by the Gandharva Company drew crowded houses. His anniversary is annually celebrated by the Gadkari Smriti Din Mandal of which Professor D. V. Potdar is the president.

The ceremony was to begin at 5-30 and yet since the clock strucw 4 people had been thronging in the Kirloskar Theatre. At 5 the Theatre was overfull. every available space was occupied. The window-sills and the steps, the flights of stairs and the boxes, all were occupied and alive with faces. A beautiful photograph of the poet was placed and garlanded. This year the crowd was particularly huge as the function was to be presided over by Mr. Narayanrao Rajahansa 'alis' Bal Gandharva.

Prof. S. B. Adhikari spoke on the "Sindhu" of Gadkari. The audience was, in fact never is on the occasion, in no mood to hear critical discussion and appreciation of Gadkari's works. The Professor was not listened to with attention, so also Mrs. Indirabai Deodar who tried to deal with Gadkari's mistakes in some of his poetic pieces. She boldly faced the audience and in the course of her fluent speech, made some remarks castigating the impertinence an intolerance of the spectators and also making some stinging remarks on the conduct of the present-day young men towards girls and on their habit of composing flimsy pieces of poetry on, say, the flower that dropped from the hair of school-girl passing by.

The President also made appropriate remarks on method of Gadkari's teaching, how he taught even Bal Gandharva himself in the Kirloskar Company and the young actors to scri and intellectual dev President strongly habit of modern Ma tists to write withou He said that, only th public could be mad a drama. That wh rarely seen in the soc be a fit subject for poem.

Master Krishnarao poetic pieces of Gadk also did the Presiden a vote of thanks by t the ceremony came to SHARADOPASAK S

There was another l mony the last week in College. The Shardo melan was held on T under the presidentshi V. Vaidya the doyen shtra scholers. He d very lucid address on t Poetry" on the occasion graced by many student ture in Poona. He de essentials of poetry suc Alankaras and so on. advised modern poets more profoundly ancien and literature. He said Rasa was the soul of po outside ornamentation ... rasa', 'yamak' etc., were necessary. That could come only by long, patient and devoted study and application. On the whole it was a delightful function.

NEWS.

A motor driver by name A. V. Sahasrabudhe was fined Rs. 10 for keeping the motor engine going in the street, though he was away. Another driver Mr. Desouza was fined Rs. 20/- for causing the death of a buffalo by rash driving.

The case against Yesubai and Shantabai has commenced before the City Magistrate. Three witnesses acquainted with Shantabai and knowing all about her marriage 15 years ago with one Kamat, were examined. Her husband also was examined. The next hearing will take place on 5th of February.

On the 23rd there were 22 attacks and 9 deaths due to smallpox. On the 22nd it was 20 and 14 respectively.

BOMB EXPLODS IN SCHOOL.

—:o:—

FOUR BOYS INJURED.

No Arrests Made.

POONA, Jan. 26.

Four primary school boys received severe injuries as result of what appears to have been a bomb explosion in a free school at Shrigonda, a village near Poona on Friday afternoon.

The bomb exploded soon after Mr. A. M. Macmillan, Collector of Ahmednagar District, camping at Shrigonda, had left the school premises after visiting the school.

SEVERE INJURIES.

One of the injured boys is unconscious while four of them were treated at a local dispensary and discharged. A number of small pieces of metal especially copper were found in the bodies of the injured.

Two persons, a Hindu and a Mahomedan were arrested by the police at the scene of occurence. but they were later discharged owing to want of evidence against them. The bomb, it is stated, was one inch in diameter. The Ahmednagar District Police and the Poona C. I. D. are making inquiries in the matter.—A. P.

WHEN JUDGES DIFFER.

—:o:—

Interesting Law Point Before Allahabad High Court.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

Four High Court Judges as against three (the latter including the Chief Justice) held to-day that the High Court had no power to order lawyers to pay the costs of application or suit except in cases to which Section 35 of Civil Procedure Code could be made applicable.—A. P.

BOLIVIA MOBILISING

—:o:—

PARAGUAY TO BE ATTACKED ?

League Of Nations Approached.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Geneva.—The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received, from the Paraguayan Charge D'Affaires in Paris, a telegram declaring that in consequence of the recent frontier incident in which one Bolivian and one Paraguayan soldier were killed, Bolivia is mobilising two Divisions and enrolling the Reservists and volunteers with the object of attacking Paraguay. The Secretary-General has telegraphed the Paraguayan Government's communication to all members of the Council of League and to the Bolivian Government.—Reuter.

MUSLIM KNIGHT'S NOSE

—:o:—

Damaged While Motoring T Aligarh.

ALIGARH, Jan. 26

A party of Muslim members the Legislative Assembly who ca here from Delhi to attend t Convocation of the Aligarh Un versity met with a motor accide The party consisted of Sir Abd Qayum, Moulvi Mahomed Yaku Mr. Yamin Khan and Mr. Abd Matin Choudhry.

They were motoring down Aligarh when in trying to avoid calf in the middle of the road th chauffeur fumbled and the c dashed against a tree. The dr ver and Mr. Yamin Khan receive numerous cuts and brusies an Sir Abdul Qayum bled from th nose.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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